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Friday, March 20, 1981  
Phalguna 29, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Fifth Session**  
**(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 21 to 30)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Friday, March 20, 1981/Phalgun 29.  
1902 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at two minutes  
past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज भी  
लेट ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादत तो नहीं  
पड़ गई है ? यादत पड़ गई मालूम  
होती है । चव्हाण साहब, पंजाबी का यह  
शेर तो नहीं सुना आपने :—

पैसा यादता जादियां नहीं बारिस शाह

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If we  
throw colour at you, will it be treated  
as a breach of privilege?

MR. SPEAKER: Is it? All right.  
Shri Das.

Scheme for benefit of Small and  
Marginal Jute Growers of West Bengal

\*453. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the  
Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to  
state:

(a) the steps taken to implement  
the Central Government sponsored  
pilot schemes for the benefit of small  
and marginal jute growers of West  
Bengal; and

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned  
for the purpose by Government?

4400 LS—1.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI  
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).  
A pilot scheme for the benefit of small  
and marginal jute growers in selected  
districts of West Bengal has been framed  
by the Jute Corporation of India in  
consultation with the Government of  
West Bengal. The Board of the JCI  
approved the scheme at its meeting  
held on 23-2-81 and sanctioned a sum  
of Rs. 36,000 to meet various contingent  
expenses. This is not a Central Govern-  
ment sponsored scheme and, there-  
fore, the question of sanction of funds  
for the purpose by Government does  
not arise.

SHRI R. P. DAS: In view of the fact  
that there is no such pilot scheme  
sponsored by the Central Government  
may I know from the Minister what  
are the other schemes which the Gov-  
ernment propose to launch with a view  
to providing assistance to the small and  
marginal jute-growers to make available  
remunerative prices and appropriate  
price incentives to the farmers  
as a whole, as suggested by the Das  
Committee, appointed by this Govern-  
ment?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As I  
explained on an earlier occasion, we  
received the report of the Das Com-  
mittee recently and it is under exami-  
nation. Regarding the other types of  
Schemes that we are going to have,  
presently we have no such home. In  
regard to the arrangement for provid-  
ing minimum support price and inter-  
vening in the market to see that the  
support price is being maintained, we  
have taken various steps particularly  
in streamlining the uncottoning of the  
public sector organisation, the JCI.  
With regard to the provision of credit,  
we have made arrangements with the  
banks to provide the necessary institu-  
tional credit to these farmers.

SHRI R. P. DAS: Whether the Gov-  
ernment would consider and sponsored

scheme to make good the loss suffered by the farmers in general and the small and marginal jute growers in particular due to the fall in prices by a market mechanism in the form of compensation, as has been rightly done in the case of cotton growers of Maharashtra last year?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** That is large question. This has no relevance to the Maharashtra Cotton Corporation's procurement operations. I have already indicated that whatever is produced by the growers will be completely purchased by the JCI. Therefore, the question of incurring losses by the fall in prices or the market mechanism does not arise.

**श्री राजेन्द्र प्रनाब यादव :** देश भर में पाट-उत्पादकों की हालत बदतर हो रही है। खास तौर पर वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार और आसाम में, जहाँ पाट ही कौश क्राप है, उनकी बहुत बड़ी हालत हो रही है—इस माने में कि छोटे उत्पादक पाट लेकर बाजार जाते हैं, और जे सी आई के जो परचेज सेंटर बने हुए हैं, और सपोर्ट प्राइस भी फिक्स कर रखी है, वे उनसे नहीं लेते हैं। उनको परेशान किया जाता है। परिणाम यह होता है कि वे मिडलमैन के पास जाते हैं, जिनसे जे सी आई के लोग खरीदते हैं। मैं अपने क्षेत्रों का दौरा कर के आया हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि मध्यम और बड़े उत्पादकों का पाट भी पड़ा हुआ है और जे सी आई के परचेज सेंटर अभी तक उसको नहीं खरीद रहे हैं। यद्यपि पाट खरीदने का समय बढ़ा दिया गया था, लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं खरीदा गया है। अगर पाट उत्पादकों की इन कठिनाइयों को दूर नहीं किया जायेगा और उन्हें अपनी उपज के बाजिव दाम नहीं मिलेंगे, तो मुश्किल है कि कल को वे पाट पैदा करना ही छोड़ दें। क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि उन लोगों का पाट बाजिव दाम

पर खरीदा जाये और वे लोग आगे भी पाट का उत्पादन कर सकें ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** When the question came up for discussion on the floor of the House, I have said many a time that it is true that the JCI operation is not up to the mark so that it can prevent a fall in price in certain areas. The reasons have been explained on a number of occasions. Therefore, the answer to the problem lies in improving the functioning of the JCI. As I have said, I am in touch with the various jute producing State Governments to see in what manner we can improve the operational functioning of the JCI.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:** One thing is not clear from the reply given by the Minister. It is stated that the Central Government has not sponsored any scheme. It seems that some scheme has been launched, in consultation with the West Bengal Government and only a sum of Rs. 36,000 has been sanctioned, by whom we do not know Who has sponsored this scheme and what are the features of this scheme?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** The scheme is being sponsored by the JCI, in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. This sum of Rs. 36,000 is for the management cost, you may call it, to operate the scheme. These are not for the growers. So far as the growers are concerned, they will get money. Under this scheme we are going to provide improved varieties of seeds, the necessary technology for rating of jute and for improving the quality of the product. And JCI will purchase the entire production from these growers who are identified. Two panchayats have been identified in each district of the jute growing area, and 9 such districts are there. A monitoring committee has been constituted with the representatives of the State Government under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate of the Deputy Commissioner of that district and various agricultural extension officers, Block Development Officers and

representatives of the leading banks are there. Therefore, through these schemes we are trying to have some experiment to see in what manner we can improve the quality of production, we can ensure the marketability of these products and improve the rating of the jute which they produce.

**Cases against Hindustan Lever for marketing soaps below standard weight**

\*454. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases are in progress in various States against Hindustan Lever which is a subsidiary of Uni-Lever of U.K. for marketing soaps below the declared weight; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) No, Sir, No case has been instituted on behalf of the Government of India against M/s. Hindustan Lever under the relevant provisions of the Standards of Weights & Measure Act, 1976.

(b) The question does not arise.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: The Government can either very well say that they are not having the information or they can very well cleverly say that they want to collect the information. I say with all the information I have that regarding the under-weight of the soaps, certain enquiries and cases had been instituted in Uttar Pradesh at Aligarh Sikohabad and Kotdwar and in Himachal Pradesh at Hamirpur. Sir, about this short weight, the original weight, the reduced weight and the date of weight reduction I would just, specify for the information of the Minister the dates on which the particular products reduced in weight.

For Lifebuoy, the original weight is 170 grams, reduced weight is 165 grams and the date of weight reduction was 5-8-1968.

About Sunlight, the original weight is 165 grams, the reduced weight is 150 grams and the date of weight reduction was 6-8-1970.

Again, about Lifebuoy, the original weight is 165 grams, reduced weight is 150 grams and the date of weight reduction was 6-8-1970.

About Vim, the original weight is 610 grams, reduced weight is 600 grams and the date of weight reduction was 1-1-1969.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question now.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: These are the specific dates on which the soaps were marketed with reduced weight and naturally, you know the prices have not been reduced. So, while these specific cases of reduction in weight are there, it is a clear case of cheating and a fraud on the Government. I would like to know whether the multinationals are managing the Government or the Government is managing the multinationals. I would also like to know from the Minister, on these specific charges whether they are going to constitute an inquiry into the matter.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I would like the hon. Member to understand the working of this Act. The implementation of the Act is through the States. But in the case of manufacturers who have a large network for retail sales all over the country in different States, it would not be proper to allow the States to launch prosecutions because of the danger that there might be different pronouncements by different courts in different places with regard to the same charges against the same manufacturer. Therefore, the authority has been retained under the Act by the Centre in case of manufacturers whose products are sold in interstate trade all over the country and this is one of the companies. There is no provision by which we can determine whether the shrinkage is there after the manu-

facture over a period of time in case of a particular commodity the weight of which reduces and the size of which also shrinks. The extent cannot be known and it is very difficult to determine it specifically. Therefore, for a basis for prosecution the net weight of a commodity will have to be checked at the manufacturing point. That weight is stated on the package of a particular commodity just as in the case of soaps. It is the State agency the Director of weights and measures in a State who authorises his inspectors and various other officers to check the weights of all these manufactured items at the stage of manufacturing or packaging. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that enquires are not going on and the Centre has not been able to do anything. We have received some complaints in the Directorate at the Centre from various States. We have asked for further information to judge whether prosecution can successfully be launched against the Company.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Why is Shri Rao answering the question? We formally know nothing. We know that Shri Shukla is the Minister. We cannot take notice of what we read in the newspapers. Can we have official information as to what has happened?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Official information is at my desk.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Officially we have not been informed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You will inform.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Congratulations are due for him also.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You can even host a party, I do not mind.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** I am not at all convinced. In this particular case the shrinkage is upto 15 grams. So,

the argument given by the hon. Minister is not at all convincing. It is a very important thing. I would like to enlighten the Minister that another fraud is being committed. The licenced capacity plus permitted liberalisation in 1979 of soap manufacturing is 87635 tonnes in the case of Hindustan Levers. In the Reports and Accounts of 1979 the production has been shown as 1,63,774. The difference is quite clear between the two. The difference is in thousands of tonnes of the same commodity in that particular firm. I would like to know the explanation from the Minister. These multi-nationals are having a heyday under you. You have no control. You have no explanation on this account. *(Interruptions)* It is a fraud committed on the people. I am very sorry to say that. I would like to know what is the position?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Abusing the multinationals just for the sake of abusing will not serve any purpose. I can also do the same if it can bring any results. I have already stated that we have asked for specific information from the States from where the complaints have been received. Unless we are sure that the prosecutions can be launched on account of reduced weight or shortage in weight at the manufacturing level, nothing can be done in my view. But if the hon. Member has any particular complaint against any retailer specifically, I shall certainly like to hold an enquiry.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** I want your protection. My question was the licenced capacity of Hindustan Lever for soap manufacturing for 1979 was so much, the actual production has gone to so much... *(Interruptions)*

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** I would require separate notice to go into that question.

What I mean to say is that unless we know that at a particular retail point the commodity was found short in weight, we cannot go back and enquire into it.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** I seek your protection.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is asking about certain unauthorised increases in production.

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** That does not come under the Ministry of Civil Supplies. He will have to give notice to the Minister of Industries.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** I am not sure whether I should put this question to Shri Rao at this stage or not. The prices of soaps including the soaps manufactured by this Company and other important companies are rising like anything.

Is there any check in his Ministry or in any other Ministry? Is there any statutory control? If not, why not? Is the Government considering to take some statutory steps to ensure proper weight and proper price?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** Prices are controlled under the Essential Commodities Act. So far there is no price control on these commodities.

**SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT:** Will you please look into it?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH:** It is a suggestion. We shall look into it.

**Improvement of design and quality of leather products**

+

\*455. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:**

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Trade Development Authority (TDA) has undertaken a programme to help Indian firms to improve design and quality of their leather products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Trade Development Authority so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

The Trade Development Authority has recently undertaken a programme to assist the Indian firms manufacturing leather travel goods, small leather goods and ladies fashion bags for improving the designs and quality of these products. For this purpose, TDA has obtained the services of a product adviser with a view to:

- (i) assess the existing methods of production in the Indian Industry and discussing product development measures with the officials in TDA and other promotional organisations connected with the exports of finished leather and leather products;
- (ii) visit selected manufacturing units to study the designs, techniques and quality of and products;
- (iii) work with the technical personnel in the units and advise on the product development requirements;
- (iv) advise on plant lay-out, suitable modifications in the production processes, techniques to improve quality and suggest steps for cost reduction;
- (v) advise on the requirement and procurement sources of additional equipment for processing and finishing;
- (vi) advise on quality control and testing methods; and
- (vii) advise on the use of right quality of raw material.

2. The Adviser arrived in January 1981 and is expected to be in India till March end 1981, whereafter he will submit his report.

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** In the statement laid on the Table it has been stated that the T.D.A. has obtained the services of a product adviser with a view to assess the existing methods of production. In this regard I would like to know the names of selected manufacturing units in the country. How many of them are situated in the State of Orissa?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** This scheme has been undertaken because India is having the largest cattle wealth in the country but the leather that is produced is not very good. Therefore, the services of a Dutch expert have been acquired so that he may visit all the important units engaged in the manufacture of leather and then submit the report in regard to the technique of the persons working, the lay out, the machinery required, the chemicals required, so that the quality may be improved. As soon as this Report is received, we shall be able to indicate how many units have been visited by him, what are those units and what specific suggestions have been made by him.

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Is the Product Adviser likely to visit the firms situated in the State of Orissa?

**SHRI KRUSHEED ALAM KHAN:** This expert will be advised by the two Leather Export Promotion Councils. In consultation with the appropriate authorities, such industrial or production units which really deserve his attention will be selected.

**SHRI A. C. DASS:** As you are aware lot of skins are available in the State of Orissa throughout the year. There is no training centre to impart training to our Scheduled Caste boys who are engaged in this in our State.

In this context I would like to know has the Trade Development

Authority suggested to start training centre to impart training for production of leather goods.

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** This is a suggestion for consideration.

### **Purchase procedures for processed Mica**

\*456. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether purchase procedures for processed mica have been laid down by Government for guidance of the Mica Trading Corporation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there being thousands of qualities of mica, the quality of processed mica is determined by judgement of the eye; and

(c) what are the reasons for giving free hand to the officers of the MITCO, to buy processed mica at any price in their individual discretion resulting in estimated loss of public funds to the tune of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 lakhs?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) Mica Trading Corporation adopts the procedure of purchasing processed mica depending upon the market conditions prevent from time to time within the framework of policy as approved by the Central Government.

(b) The quality of mica is judged the world over by eye estimation. Indian Standards Institution have been approached for devising alternative means for quality determination of various grades of mica.

(c) MITCO has fixed purchase prices of mica. Purchases of mixed



and semi-processed mica are made on the basis of set procedure. No loss of public funds due to purchases made by MITCO has been reported.

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है वह मेरे प्रश्नों की लीपा-पोती है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में केवल अभ्रख का ही एक मात्र व्यापार चलता है, जिस से लगभग 1 लाख लोगों को आजीविका मिलती है, लेकिन आज लगभग 50 हजार आदमी रोड पर घूम रहे हैं— इस लिये यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। इस में करोड़ों रूपयों का घपला है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में बतलाते हैं— “समय-समय पर प्रचलित बाजार की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार उस के नियम बदलते हैं।” उन के अधिकारियों को पूरी छूट दे दी गई है कि वे जिस तरह से चाहें अभ्रख खरीदें। इन्होंने अपने उत्तर के (सी) भाग में बतलाया है कि घनराशि की कोई गड़बड़ नहीं हुई है। लेकिन मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देकर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मिटको को अभी 40 करोड़ के रुपये का विदेशों का आर्डर आया है और इस में निर्यातकों और मिटको के बीच में 50:50 का शेयरिंग फारमूला है और इस समय 15 हजार मजदूर इन डीलरों और एक्सपोर्टरों के कारखानों में काम करते हैं और मिटको में केवल 1 हजार मजदूर हैं, उससे ज्यादा नहीं है। किस प्रकार से ये 1 हजार मजदूर उस 20 करोड़ रुपये के माइका को प्रोसेस करेंगे क्योंकि 20 करोड़ रुपये का काम उन डीलरों और एक्सपोर्टरों के यहां 15 हजार मजदूर करेंगे। असल बात यह है कि मिटको के अधिकारी जो डीलरों और एक्सपोर्टरों से माइका की खरीद करते हैं, वे कह देते हैं कि वह सेमी-प्रोसेस्ड और मिक्स्ड प्रोसेस्ड माइका

होता है और फिर उस को एक्सपोर्ट क्वालिटी का बनाते हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करिये ?

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** जरा प्रश्न क्लियर हो जाए, इसलिए मैं इस को स्पष्ट कर रहा हूँ। इस में करोड़ों रूपयों का घपला है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करिये -

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** मैं इसलिए इस को स्पष्ट कर रहा हूँ। मैं क्वेश्चन पर ही आ रहा हूँ। आज तो भीड़ नहीं है और होली का अवसर है।

**श्री राम प्यारे पन्निक्का :** ये होली के अवसर का लाभ ले रहे हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सवाल करिये वरना मैं सारा रूल आऊट कर दूंगा।

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आई० एस० आई० जो है, वह इस की क्वालिटी को निर्धारित नहीं कर रहा है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस की जांच की जाए क्योंकि माइका की क्वालिटी की जांच न होने से मिटको के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन को एक अच्छा अवसर घपला करने का मिल जाता है और निश्चित रूप से इस में घपला हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्षुमरी तिलैया और गिरिडीह में जो मिटको के खरीद विभाग के अधिकारी दस-दस और पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह वर्षों से वहां पर पड़े हुए हैं और व्यापारियों और डीलरों से कमीशन ले कर करोड़ों रूपयों का अनुचित रूप से घपला करते हैं, उन को क्या मंत्री जी गुडर और राजस्थान ट्रान्सफर करेंगे और उन से नियम को बचावेंगे ?

एक सवाल और करूंगा। यह इस का (ख) भाग है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, I am not going to allow.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कोई थाप इस के लिए निगरानी कमेटी बनाएंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थाप के दो सप्ती-मेंदरी हो गये । इन दोनों का जवाब दे दीजिए ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has not put any question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for transfer.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The only point is that MIT co's operation is for helping weaker sections of producers in Mica.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मेरा जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक दम से थाप सवाल नहीं करते ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैंने जो सवाल पूछे हैं, उन का जवाब नहीं आया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थाप ने सवाल पूछा था कि ट्रान्सफर कर सकते हैं या नहीं ? ओर क्या सवाल है ?

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : उस का जवाब नहीं आया है । जो प्रश्न मैंने पूछे हैं उन का मंत्री जी जवाब दे ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member perhaps has forgotten that already the Swaminathan Committee is looking into and I am waiting for their recommendations.

Assistance by Nationalised Banks in Moradabad

\*457. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nationalised Banks in Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh are not assisting the people there after the riots to enable them to revive their business;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above banks are taking legal action against those who have to pay loans to them; and

(c) whether Government propose intervening and getting the cases withdrawn against the loanees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No Sir.

(b) Banks have been advised to reschedule the existing loan instalments due from persons directly affected by the disturbances as part of relief and rehabilitation measures. No specific case of non-observance by the banks of this advice has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: With reference to Part (a) of the question, I would like to know how many loans have been granted by the banks after the riots?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, the Syndicate Bank is a lead bank there and as per available information it has given assistance amounting to Rs. 3,86,150 under DRI to 124 persons whose applications came to it.

In the case of Seventeen of these beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes, the Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Tribes Federation and Development Corporation has agreed to provide subsidies to the extent of 50 per cent.

Further assistance has also been provided in 2 cases by the Syndicate Bank.

Besides these people some six more persons have been given assistance by the Bank.

So far as other banks are concerned, the Baroda Bank has also a case with it and the other Banks are also considering the applications with them as per the guidelines given.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** What are the conditions of re-scheduling the payment of loans?

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:** So far as this area is concerned, the Reserve Bank's guideline provide some facilities as in natural calamities.

There is a cell which examines the cases of people affected by natural calamities, or who have lost their lives and property or who sustained personal injuries. The cell examines the bona fides of the cases, and then the applications will be forwarded to us. Thus, facilities of DRI interest etc. are given.

So far as re-scheduling of repayments is concerned, we have been receiving different kinds of applications. An Association has recently come and said that because bank operations could not take place, the penalty clause should be waived and certain facilities should be given. This request has been received only a week back and this is being considered.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** While replying to Part (b) of the question, the Minister has said that guidelines have been issued for re-scheduling in the Moradabad cases. May I know from the Minister whether in those districts or in those areas—particularly I am referring to Rajasthan—where there are natural calamities whether the instructions have been issued?

**SHRI SPEAKER:** This does not fall within the purview of the question.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** This has arisen out of the answer which has been given. The Minister says that in the case of

natural calamities such guidelines are issued. Therefore this question arises. Were such guidelines issued in the drought-affected areas of Rajasthan as well as Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and other parts of India and if they were not issued, would the Minister assure the House that such guidelines would be issued?

**SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:** There are standing instructions on the subject.

#### Gold Auction Committee Report

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\*458. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:**

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of the Committee that probed the gold auction during the Janata rule;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether Government have examined its recommendations;

(d) what steps are being taken to implement them;

(e) whether Government have also a list of auctioneers; and

(f) whether the same will also be placed before the House?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):** (a) to (f). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (d). The Report of Shri K. R. Puri, who was appointed by the Government of India to examine the various policy and procedural aspects relating to the sale of gold by auctions in 1978 held on Government account has been received recently.

Copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library for perusal of the Hon'ble Members. The Report is under the examination of the Government.

(e) and (f). Lists containing names and addresses of successful bidders, quantity of gold sold and the prices at which gold was sold were published by the Reserve Bank of India in their Notice Board at the end of each auction. Copies of all these lists had been placed in the Parliament Library on 24-7-1973, 1-8-1978, 23-10-1978 and 4.11.1978 for perusal of the Hon'ble Members.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, the much awaited report of Puri Committee has been received and they have indicated the former Prime Minister and the Finance Minister in connection with the scandalous way in which gold sales were made during 1978, under which....

AN HON. MEMBER: Janata Party was the sole party to the gold auction.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: ...under which only a few multi-millionaires and bullion merchants in Bombay were allowed to corner the entire gold. In view of this, may I know from the Hon. Finance Minister, what are the main observations and recommendations of the Puri Committee and what action the Government would like to take on that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, the report of the Puri Committee has been received. Certain unauthorised versions started leaking out and, therefore, I thought it necessary to place it immediately in the library. (Interruptions)

It is your habit. What am I to do? Even when we do right things, we are criticised! I shall place the report on the Table of the House in a formal way, getting all the copies printed and taking necessary action.

The Government have constituted a Cabinet Group consisting of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and my esteemed friend Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and the Law Minister and myself to examine the matters. I do not think Government should commit themselves without a thorough examination and, therefore, after examining it, I will place the report as well as the conclusions of the Government.

I would appeal to my Hon. friends not to put many questions on this. Of course, if you want to get wrong answers, I have no objection. I am only trying to help you...

MR. SPEAKER: One thing must be clear. I will not allow even Mr. Venkataraman, my esteemed friend, to give a wrong answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am only trying to see that, until Government comes forward with its own conclusions on this, all sorts of surmises, guesses and conjectures are not published.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Desai, are you still persisting?

SHRI B. V. DESAI: No, Sir. In view of the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister, I do not want to put any more question on that. But may I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether it is going to be only a *post-mortem* operation or the Committee which he has suggested is going to do something real, which is very serious, in this regard?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Committee has been asked to make recommendations with regard to the future course of action. Therefore, it will recommend the course of action.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The predecessor Government was within its competence to formulate a policy on gold, including auction. Mr. Venkataraman was sitting on this side at

that time. He had ample opportunities to criticise that policy. After all, it was the policy adopted by Parliament. May I know from the hon. Minister what particular, specific or special reason was found after the implementation of that policy which warranted a special probe under Mr. Puri? Is it not a fact that it has political overtones? Does it not contain elements of political vendetta? Is it not a bad precedent? For example, the Special Bearer Bond Bill has been passed. It will be an Act passed by Parliament. If the next Government institutes a probe against them that, because they had a link with certain black-marketeers in the country, they had allowed them to legalise their illegal money, would it be proper? Is it in consonance with Parliamentary practice? May I also know whether the Puri Committee examined the former Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai? Did the Puri Committee also examine the former Finance Minister and were their views recorded? And is it not a fact that this Committee was formed because of rivalry or controversy or jealousy or conflict of interests between Mr. Puri and Mr. Patel?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: He should not make insinuations against anybody like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. It is my job to do. Why are you assuming my duties?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In a Parliamentary democracy, the acts of the predecessor Government are subject to scrutiny by the successor Government, and it was practised by you to a bitter extent.

So far as the policy is concerned, my hon. friends are aware that standing on the other side, I criticised it and I told my esteemed friend, Mr. Patel, for whom I have a great regard, that he would be called the prodigal son of

India by posterity. Whether a policy is right or wrong is always subject to examination and when my friend, Mr. Chitta Basu, asked whether my policy with regard to the Bearer Bonds or the black bonds as they call it, would be subject to scrutiny or not, I know it will be subject to scrutiny and I am prepared to stand by it.

After all, what is the purpose of this scrutiny? That the mistakes may not be repeated. So long as it is not done out of malice or out of prejudice, the purpose of these public inquiries is to see that we draw lessons for future.

Now, one good effect of the report is that nobody will now think of selling gold or silver. I myself have been benefited by public criticism and parliamentary criticism because there has been a lot of pressure to sell silver and export silver by interested parties—the Bullion Exchange and everybody—and I always used to tell them, 'Look at the fate of those who sold gold. Don't put me into the same position.'

There is nothing wrong ...

MR. SPEAKER: Wise men always learn.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Therefore, it is good that some of these things are really examined and then some lessons drawn for the future.

Then, my hon. friend asked the question as to what warranted the probe. I have already replied. The matter was raised in this House and a large number of people wanted to know all the details about it. Sir, it is much better that there is an enquiry and the matters are placed before Parliament rather than people being allowed to draw surmises and also float rumours and spread unsustained conjectures in respect of that. That is why the probe was ordered.

Then the question was whether the former Prime Minister and the Finance Minister were examined. The Puri Committee, in my opinion, had no power to do it because it was not a

Commission appointed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act. It was only a Committee to go into the facts and then bring out all the facts. That is why the Government have decided that it should be examined by a Cabinet Sub-Committee and their recommendations should be put forward.

The last question is: whether this inquiry is not motivated by jealousy or bitterness. I deny it. There was no such motive.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I draw your attention first to the answer to the question. The question says: 'What are the main recommendations of the Committee?' The answer is: 'Copies of the report have been placed in the Parliament Library for the perusal of the hon Members.' Why this shyness in stating what the main recommendations of the Committee are—I do not understand. The report is there in Library. So many things are kept in the Library, but when a question is asked, the answer should be given. I know why the answer has not been given. Because the Government is quite embarrassed by the fact that the Puri Committee found really nothing.... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is also a surprise.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** I would like to ask the Minister. I know this Committee is necessary and Mr. Morarji Desai's popularity is growing every day.... (Interruptions) I have no faith that this Government is going to do any prosecution because on the Vaidyalingham Commission Report for the past one year and two months, we have been asking for a debate in Parliament and for the prosecution of the people concerned but the Government has not done it. I know that on the Puri Committee report also they cannot do anything.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** It has not yet started.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Well, Mr. Lakkappa, I should also have the freedom like you.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are having that. Please ask your question.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, I would like to know from the Minister in view of the fact that all these things should be done without any malice, whether, before appointing Mr. Puri, who was the predecessor of the present Governor of the Reserve Bank, he has had a look at the Shah Commission Report in which evidence was given by the former Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam on why Mr. Puri was appointed and his qualifications, what necessitated the Janata Government to remove him.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Why should he refer to the Shah Commission Report? (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Finance Minister is here and he will reply to it

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The Finance Minister is a very competent person to reply and he is very capable in avoiding an answer also. Mr. Lakkappa, you need not worry

I would like to know whether, in view of the fact that you said that a Commission should be appointed without malice, it was improper to appoint a man who was removed by the Janata Government to examine the conduct of his successor, Dr. I. G. Patel and whether, in view of the fact that in the Shah Commission, the former Finance Minister, Shri Subramaniam had pointed out what kind of a person and how unqualified the person, Shri Puri was, it was not wrong for the present Finance Minister and this Government to appoint a man like Shri Puri to examine the actions of the successor Governor of the Reserve Bank.

**MR. SPEAKER:** By that they will not be able to go against the previous one.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** This is the answer which my esteemed colleague, Shri Sisodia, gave in Parliament with regard to a question relating to Mr. Puri. Shri Puri had sought retirement from the post of the Governor

of the Reserve Bank of India on 2nd May, 1977. Shri Puri did not assign any reasons for seeking retirement. His request for retirement was accepted.

Therefore, the statement which my esteemed friend makes that he was removed is totally incorrect. Well, he now wants to take the responsibility for his retirement as due to something which he has surreptitiously done. These are all things which are not borne out by the records which I have. He may take the credit for it but they are not borne out by the facts which I have is wrong to attribute the motive. He has done his job. He has presented his report. It is for the House to look into it and then come to conclusion on what the facts are.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa. Matching a match.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Chitta Basu put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No. The previous action is scrutinised by the Government. He also quoted something about the Bearer Bond schemes and all these things. I want to know whether it is a fact that the hon. Finance Minister knows if there was any Parliament Act or a cabinet decision regarding gold sale. Is it not a fact that it is only the coteries of people, the former Finance Minister and the then Prime Minister who are responsible for cornering the entire gold. I had put that question and Sanjay also put it. You know it. It was on the basis of that question that an enquiry was ordered.

Therefore, I would like to know whether on the basis of the Puri Committee report there are certain aspersions made against the previous Finance Minister and the former Prime Minister for ignoring the rule and regulations of the Reserve Bank of India and the gold was cornered. I want to know whether these things are also to be gone into and scrutinised by the sub-Committee which is going to be formed to examine this. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Puri Committee report has drawn attention to the fact that the decision to conduct gold auctions was not taken by the Cabinet at a meeting for this purpose. The Puri Committee had also, stated that a C.C.P.A. meeting—usually the cabinet meeting of the Political Affairs Committee meets and takes a decision—of this kind was also not called. At the same time I must say in fairness that this matter was taken to the Cabinet before the Budget was presented and it was part of the Budget proposals. Both these things are recorded in the Puri Committee Report. As I side we will have to go into all these things.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to raise a procedural point. The hon. Minister had referred to what happened in the Cabinet prior to the Budget. Is it fair for any Minister to refer to what happened in the Cabinet? Please give your ruling.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I did not refer to anything which happened in the Cabinet. I said that the Puri Committee has said that this matter was not taken to the Cabinet for a decision for this purpose. I also said that this was not taken to the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs which is the usual practice. On the contrary it was taken as part of the budget proposals. Where did I say anything about the Cabinet decision?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, there was a Shah Commission of Inquiry. It was a Public Commission of Inquiry and for a long period evidence was taken. Then the Report of the Commission was submitted. Then certain things followed from that Commission of Inquiry. The present Government simply quashed those proceedings and has withdrawn the Shah Commission Report. Now, instead of having a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act we had only one man Committee. Since this Puri Committee Report seems to be under cloud it is strange that already a Cabinet sub-

committee has been made to go into it. I would like to know whether a Commission of Inquiry will be set up on this question and Shri Morarji Desai and Shri I. G. Patel will be called before it and given a chance to put the whole thing straight.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I did not understand the question. Does the hon. Member want a Commission of Inquiry on it? If that is the demand from the Opposition...

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** That is the demand.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** If that is the demand from all sides, I am prepared to convey it to the Prime Minister.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** You appoint a Commission of Inquiry just now. But I know you will not do it.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** There are all bravadoes.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** We do not want to repeat your blunders.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I can assure the hon. Member that if the Cabinet sub-committee after going through these records in its wisdom thinks that the Commission of Inquiry is warranted then it will not shirk from doing it.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Q. No. 461. I have called next question. Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)\*\*

#### **Export of Himachal and Kashmir Apples**

\*461. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the export of Himachal and Kashmir apple to foreign countries by providing necessary incentives in the form of financial assistance to the apple growers/exporters to meet the

initial expenditure for export quality empty apple cases and freight charges upto export point;

(b) if so, the quantity of apples exported last year and proposed to be exported during the current year; and

(c) the particulars of incentives provided or proposed to be provided?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):** (a) and (c). Central Government do not provide any financial assistance to the apple growers/exporters separately for meeting initial expenditure for export quality empty apple cases and freight charges upto export point. However, Government provide cash compensatory support at the rate of 15 per cent of the f.o.b. value and Import replacement at the rate of 5 per cent of f.o.b. value for import of packing material.

(b) The total quantity of apple exported during 1-4-1979 to 31-1-1980 was 2164 tonnes. Exports during the current year will depend on demand and supply position as it is allowed without any quantitative restriction.

**श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :** सेव हिमाचल प्रदेश, कुमाऊँ और जम्मू-कश्मीर से एक्सपोर्ट किये जाते हैं। यह एक फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्रनिंग कमोडिटी है। क्या सरकार के पास इस फारेन एक्सचेंज ग्रनिंग कमोडिटी के बारे में ग्रीनर को कोई फ्रैण इन्सेन्टिव देने की कोई योजना है, अगर है, तो मंत्री महोदय उस की डिटेल्स दें, अगर नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार सेव के एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने में दिलचस्पी नहीं रखती है ?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** I have already stated that 15 per cent cash compensatory allowance is given. The whole trouble about the export of apples is this. The surface transportation charges are very high from India to these importing countries as compared to exporting countries from Europe,



America and other places to the countries where the apple is imported.

**श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :** मैंने सवाल किया है कि क्या सरकार प्रोपर्स को कोई इनसेन्टिव देने के बारे में सोच रही है या नहीं। उस का जवाब नहीं आया है।

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** It is the responsibility of the Horticulture Departments of the States.

**श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद :** क्या सरकार ने वर्ल्ड मार्केट का कोई सर्वे किया है कि सेब की खपत कहां हो सकती है? क्या सरकार ने कोई जानकारी हासिल की है कि आईन्दा आने वाले साल में सेब के एक्सपोर्ट की मिकदार क्या होगी?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** Our share in the world market is only 2 per cent. Export depend upon the crop which is produced in this country. As you know there are only two regions namely, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir which produce apples. Whatever incentives or encouragement are needed, we provide them to the maximum extent possible.

**श्री पी० नामग्याल :** जहाँ तक ऐपल एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल है, प्रापर और साइंटिफिक पैकिंग और साइंटिफिक ग्रेडिंग न होने की वजह से हमारे ऐपल बाहर के कन्ट्रीज में कम्पिट नहीं कर पाते हैं। मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में क्या स्टेप्स लिये हैं कि ऐपल का साइंटिफिक ग्रेडिंग और प्रापर पैकिंग किया जाये, ताकि वे बाहर के मुल्कों की प्राइकट से कम्पिट कर पायें?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** As regards packing, I have already mentioned that we give 5 per cent import replenishment to import packing material. But the real trouble is, apples get really rotten in packing them on surface transport from J&K and from Himachal Pradesh to the point of export like Bombay and other places.

**SHRI P. NAMGYAL:** What about grading?

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** It is done at the point of export. They grade it. They separate it. All those which are not of good quality are not exported. They are removed.

**श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी :** हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेबों को पैक करने के लिये लकड़ी के बक्स बनते हैं। लेकिन अब वहां पर बेशुमार दरख्त काटे जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है और क्या किसी दूसरी चीज के बक्स बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था की है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने सेब के छोटे उत्पादकों को क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया है।

**SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** This is a question pertaining to the export of apples. Apples are not exported in wooden boxes. They are exported in light-material boxes. Therefore, this question does not arise out of the main question.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Collaboration with International Hotels Chains for Sale and Marketing Abroad

\*459. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to allow hotel industry in the country to have collaboration with renowned international hotel chains for the purposes of sales and marketing abroad; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed guidelines for foreign investment and collaboration in the hotel industry are set out in the attached statement, which is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

#### ***Guidelines for foreign investment and collaboration in the Hotel Industry***

In order to help the development of hotel accommodation of suitable standards in India so as to keep pace with the increase in foreign tourist traffic, and to prevent inadequacy of such accommodation acting as a negative factor in the promotion of foreign tourism to the country, the Government of India have, offered from time to time various tax/fiscal and other incentives to attract capital to the hotel industry. These and other support measures have led to the establishment of a number of hotels of international standards in the country and the development of indigenous capabilities and expertise in the management and operation of such hotels.

However, in some cases, entrepreneurs still feel the need for some specialised technical services available from international hotel chains in initial planning, designing, and equipping of the hotel and more importantly for its international marketing when commissioned. The Government of India, therefore, have permitted foreign investment and collaboration broadly on the following basis, depending on merits of each case:

- (i) Foreign collaboration in the hotel industry will be permitted only with renowned international hotel chains.
- (ii) Foreign collaboration with such chain/s will be only for the purposes of sales and publicity/marketing abroad by the foreign chain/s.
- (iii) Where the foreign collaborator wishes to invest equity capital in foreign exchange in the Indian Company he

shall be permitted to do so upto 30 per cent of the total equity capital of the company. The foreign collaborator will be free to repatriate dividend or any payments due to him on his investment made in foreign currency, after payment of Indian taxes, as well as capital with appreciation thereof.

- (iv) Where the Indian party desires to avail of loan assistance from its foreign collaborator such loans will be permitted upto 50 per cent of the total cost of the project on terms and conditions and at rates of interest to be approved by Government. The principal and interest will be repatriable.
- (v) The fees payable to the foreign party for sales, publicity and marketing will be related to room sales only.
- (vi) The foreign chain will be entitled to receive lumpsum payment for specialised technical services rendered at pre-opening stage viz. planning, designing, equipping, etc.
- (vii) The foreign chains will be entitled to remuneration for rendering post-opening technical services such as training, use of Brand Name, etc.
- (viii) All payments to the foreign chains collaborating with Indian hotels will be subject to Indian Taxation Laws and the Foreign Exchange Regulations, in force from time to time.
- (ix) Foreign collaboration will be permitted in respect of hotels satisfying the standards and facilities of the 4-star or 5-star or resort hotel categories.

**Pre-shipment inspection of Commodities covered by export (Quality control and Inspection) Act, 1963**

460. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:**  
Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of commodities exported from India which have so far been brought under the ambit of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963;

(b) total number of private inspection agencies, authorised by the Export Inspection Council in addition to its own Export Inspection Agencies to conduct pre-shipment inspection of the commodities;

(c) steps taken by Government to bring in more commodities under the ambit of the compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection so as to assure a third-party guarantee to the foreign buyers in regard to quality of merchandise exported; and

(d) steps being taken to expand the coverage of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment agencies established by the Central Government in order to stop unfair practices indulged in by some private inspection agencies in collusion with exporters?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) So far 831 commodities have been brought under the ambit of the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963.

(b) In addition to Export Inspection Agencies established by the Government under section 7 of the Act, 37 private Inspection Agencies have also been recognised to conduct pre-shipment inspection of commodities covered under the Act.

(c) Proposals for bringing new commodities viz. Machine Tools, Finished

Leather, Food Products, Jute Products, Cashew Nutshell, Ceramic Products, X-Ray Equipments, Rubber Tyres and Tubes etc., to be covered under the ambit of the compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection are under consideration of the Government. Before any commodity is brought under the ambit of the Act, consideration is given to the views and objections if any from the Trade.

(d) The performance of the private Inspection Agencies is kept under constant watch by the Export Inspection Council. A proposal to amend the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 is under consideration—this includes provisions for more stringent penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Act and new powers conferred for search, seizure, confiscation, adjudication and penalty.

**Persons of I. A. involved in smuggling of goods at Delhi**

\*462. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:**  
**SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that some persons of the Indian Airlines were recently found involved in the smuggling of goods at Delhi;

(b) if so, details thereof, stating the number of the persons arrested, if any, the nature of the goods seized and the estimated value thereof; and

(c) the number of the persons belonging to the Indian Airlines found involved in the smuggling of goods during the last one year stating their modus operandi and the action taken by Government in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) to (c). I lay a statement showing the details.

## Statement

- (a) whether it is a fact that some persons of the Indian Airlines were recently found involved in the smuggling of goods at Delhi;
- (b) If so, details thereof, stating the number of the persons arrested, if any the nature of the goods seized and the estimated value thereof; and
- (c) the number of the persons belonging to the Indian Airlines found involved in the smuggling of goods during the last one year stating their modus operandi and the action taken by Government in the matter?
- (a) Yes, Sir.
- (b) Three officials of Indian Airlines namely, Shri P.L. Vadera, Office Superintendent, Shri S.P. Rateja, Traffic Assistant and Shri H.C. Malhotra, Office Assistant were arrested under the Customs Act, 1962. S/Shri Vadera and Rateja were arrested on 19-2-1981 and Shri Malhotra was arrested on 26-2-81. The goods seized, comprise radio cassette recorders, sarees, wrist watches, calculators and photographic materials. The market value is assessed at Rs. 81,000/- approximately.
- (c) Except for these three persons no other official of Indian Airlines was found involved in smuggling in the last one year.

In the above mentioned cases, the suit cases belonging to these persons were deposited in the Mishandled Warehouse by the concerned Airlines and were opened by the Customs authorities. Later, it was ascertained that the suit-cases belonged to the officials of Indian Airlines.

## Trade Handled by Kandla Free Trade Zone

\*463. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of trade handled at Kandla Free Trade Zone;

(b) whether the annual value of trade is on the increase,

(c) what facilities are extended to develop the Free Trade Zone; and

(d) Details of development of free trade zone?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

## Statement

Being a multi-product Free Trade Zone, all the units in the Kandla Free Trade Zone are under 100 per cent export obligation. The following table gives the figures of their year-wise exports from the very inception of the Zone. It would be seen therefrom

that the exports have increased significantly during the last 3 years:—

Year	Total Exports (Rs. in lakhs)
1966-67	7.48
1967-68	8.94
1968-69	51.30
1969-70	60.18
1970-71	34.44
1971-72	79.78
1972-73	151.17
1973-74	176.95
1974-75	180.15
1975-76	219.20
1976-77	352.36
1977-78	471.65
1978-79	552.75
1979-80	940.00
1980-81	2356.00
(Upto 11th March, 1981)	
TOTAL	5642.53

2. The following facilities are available to the Zone units:—

- (i) A simplified procedure for clearance of all applications (industrial licence, foreign collaboration, capital goods and MRTP) in one forum viz., the Kandla Free Trade Zone Board;
- (ii) Duty free import of capital goods, raw materials, components, spare consumables, tools, jigs, gauges and fixtures, placed under OGL;
- (iii) Exemption from municipal and octroi duty;
- (iv) Exemption from excise and other central levies;
- (v) Concessional rate of rent for built up sheds and plots;
- (vi) Full reimbursement of Central sales tax paid by the Zone units on purchase of materials for export production;
- (vii) Transport subsidy at the rate of 2 per cent of f.o.b. value of exports;
- (viii) Cash subsidy of 15 per cent of fixed capital investment for small scale units and 15 per cent of fixed assets for medium/large scale units subject to maximum cash grant of Rs. 25 lakhs for units set up after November 1, 1977;
- (ix) Liberal terms loans are available from Gujarat State Financial Corporation and Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation at low interest rates;
- (x) The power subsidy scheme has been made applicable to all industries in the Zone by the Gujarat Government; and
- (xi) A tax holiday for a period of 5 years has been announced in the Budget for 1981-82.

3. With the increase in activity of the Zone as evidenced from the figures of exports, the Government is examining the question of development of additional area in the Zone.

### Display of minimum selling rates on packaged commodities

\*464. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices displayed on the packaged commodities are the maximum suggested retailing prices and not the genuine and reasonable prices to be charged from the customers thereby affording opportunities to the shopkeepers to exploit the hard-hit customs; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose directing the manufacturers to exhibit on the packaged commodities the minimum selling rates as well so that the customer's interest is looked after well and the prices brought down besides curtailing the huge profits earned by the shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION, IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

### Statement

Under the Standards of weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, a pre-packed commodity which is the subject matter of inter-State trade or commerce should carry on the package, among other things, a declaration as to the price of the commodity in one of the following ways:—

- (i) Maximum price.....Local taxes extra.
- (ii) Maximum retail sale price....  
(i.e. the maximum at which the commodity may be sold to the ultimate consumer inclusive of all taxes, charges etc).

The above provision has been made primarily to obviate exploitation of customers by retailers.

### Participation in South-East Asian Region by Indian Project Exporters

\*465. SHRI HARINATH MISRA.  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the need for paying more attention by the Indian industry to the growing concept of regional co-operation for the development needs of the South and South-East Asian region; and

(b) if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to increase the share of participation in the South-East Asian region by Indian project exporters so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the increasing scope for cooperation by Indian Industry in the South and South-East Asian region in the larger context of economic cooperation among developing countries. India is a member country of the ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) which provides a forum and a framework for promoting cooperation with countries of this region. In fact, Indian Industry are having sizeable project cooperation in this region. There are around 57 joint ventures in operation involving participation of Indian firms in the countries in the South-East Asian region and around 4 such joint ventures in the countries in the South Asian region. The fields of cooperation include power generation, transmission and distribution, civil construction, textile mills, sugar plants etc. In addition, many joint-venture proposals are under implementation in the countries of this region. Recently in January-February 1981 delegations were sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the ASEAN countries and to Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea.

A number of steps have been taken to secure an increasing participation by Indian project exporters in the projects in this region. The main steps include the following:—

— To create awareness of Indian capacities and potentials for manufacture|export of plant, machinery and equipment, Engineering Export Promotion Council have drawn a programme for holding wholly Indian Exhibition (called INDEE) every alternate year in each of the ASEAN country. Such wholly Indian exhibitions were held in Singapore in 1977, in Jakarta in 1979 and in Bangkok in 1981. Similar exhibitions are proposed to be held in Kuala Lumpur in 1983 and in Manila in 1985. Exhibitions are also organised by the Trade Fair Authority in countries of this region.

— India is one of the contributing members of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which finances a large number of projects in the region. Facilities are provided to capable Indian firms to bid for projects financed by the A.D.B.

— A high powered inter-Ministerial Committee called the Overseas Project Development Committee has been set up to attend to all matters pertaining to the promotion of Indian overseas projects;

— With a view to minimising procedural formalities for obtaining package clearance by project exporters for bank guarantees etc., a working group has been set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India.

— The revised guidelines concerning project exports provide for major relaxation with regard to the period of deferred credit (including moratorium), interest on deferred receivables, provision for bridging finance etc. A new facility regard-

ing extension of deferred credit on a selective basis towards the services segment of turn key contracts has been introduced.

**Pen-down Strike by Officers of Income Tax**

\*466. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:  
SHRI RAMJI BHAI MAVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 3,500 Income-tax (Officers and Assistant Commissioners observed a two-hour pen-down strike on 23rd February, 1981 and held a lunch-hour demonstration in support of their demands;

(b) if so, what are their demands and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to put down such acts of indiscipline on the part of such high Officers which also result in causing considerable inconvenience to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Officers and staff in some of Commissioners of Income-tax Charges observed pen-down strike on 23-2-81 and staged a lunch-hour demonstration.

(b) The demands are as follows:—

(i) Abolition of class distinction among the Income-tax Officers functioning on inter-changeable posts;

(ii) Immediate promotion of all Group 'B' Income-tax Officers with five years or more service to Group 'A' senior scale;

(iii) Grant of pay-scale of Rs. 840-1200 to the Income-tax Officers (Group 'B');

(iv) Scrapping of seniority rules of 1973;

(v) Fixation of reasonable and scientific norms for all the grade of the officers of the Department; and

(iv) Proper cadre management for all officers in consultation with the Federation.

These demands have been carefully examined from time to time but it has not been found possible to accept them. The question, however, of improving the career prospects of the officers in the Income-tax Department is kept under constant review and appropriate action taken as and when considered necessary.

(c) Government have taken a serious view of the agitational approach adopted by the Gazetted (Officers represented by the Federation of Income-tax Gazetted Services Associations. The agitational methods like pen-down strike, demonstration etc. the Federation was drawn to these constitute violation of the provisions of the Conduct Rules. Attention of Rules.

The Federation have since called off their agitation.

**तम्बाकू पर उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि**

\* 267. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान अहमदाबाद के उत्पाद शुल्क कलेक्टर द्वारा 11 दिसम्बर 1980 को जारी की गई उस अधिसूचना की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके द्वारा "गडाकू" तथा "हुक्के" के लिये उपयोग में आने वाले तम्बाकू पर उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि की गई है जिस के कारण सामान्य तथा निर्धन लोगों पर बोझ पड़ने की आशंका है ।

(ख) उत्पाद शुल्क में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है और इस से कितना अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त होने की आशा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त अधिसूचना के विरुद्ध कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : जी, (क) नहीं। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, समाहर्ता, अहमदाबाद ने ऐसी कोई अधिसूचना जारी नहीं की है। लेकिन, उस ने, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली, द्वारा 11-12-1980 को जारी की गई एक टैरिफ सलाह के आधार पर दिनांक 23-12-1980 को एक व्यापार सूचना जारी की थी, जिस में यह स्पष्ट किया गया था कि वानों के रूप में, "गुडाकू" पाइपों और सिगरेटों के लिए धूम्रपान मिश्रण के रूप में वर्गीकरण योग्य है, न कि हुक्का तम्बाकू के रूप में।

(ख) वर्गीकरण में किये गये इस परिवर्तन के कारण, (मूल, बिक्री कर के स्थान पर) (अतिरिक्त और विशेष) उत्पादन शुल्क की दर मूल्यानुसार 20.75 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर मूल्यानुसार, 311.25 प्रतिशत हो गई। इस परिवर्तन के कारण प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 50,000 रुपये का अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त होने की आशा थी।

(ग) जो, हां।

(घ) सरकार ने अब दिनांक 12-3-81 की अधिसूचना सं० 59-81-केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क जारी कर दी है, जिस के अनुसार दोनों के रूप में गुडाकू पर कुल उत्पादन शुल्क उस स्थिति में वही उद्ग्रहणीय होगा, जो हुक्का तम्बाकू पर लागू है, अर्थात् मूल्यानुसार 20.75 प्रतिशत, यदि उस की बिक्री किसी ब्राण्ड नाम के अन्तर्गत की जाती है और यदि उस की बिक्री बिना किसी ब्राण्ड नाम से की जाती है तो उसे शुल्क से पूरी छूट प्राप्त होगी।

### Repatriation of Foreign Exchange by CARE INC.

\*468. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India passed any order or orders authorising repatriation of foreign exchange by CAREING to its Head Office in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether any such other foreign charitable/voluntary institutions operating in the country are allowed to repatriate any amount from our country; and

(d) if so, the names of such institutions and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In accordance with Government's understanding with CARE, they are permitted to convert and remit rupee equivalent of 1 US dollar for every 1000 pounds of food imported for their approved programmes in India. This remittance is towards the handling and administrative costs incurred by CARE, outside India. The total amount repatriated under this arrangement since 1964-C5 is \$ 5,980,472.12.

(c) There is no other foreign charitable/voluntary institution like CARE which is allowed to repatriate any amount from our country.

(d) Does not arise.

### Supply of Yarn to Handloom Weavers

\*469. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reviewed its policy regarding the encouragement to be given to the handloom weavers with regard to supply of low count yarn; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). For ensuring supply of low count yarn to the handloom weavers, Government have imposed a statutory obligation on all spinning mills to pack at least 50 percent of the yarn meant for market deliveries in the form of hanks. Out of this, 85 percent are in counts below 40s. Besides, an arrangement was recently made with I.C.M.F., S.I.M.A. and N.T.C. according to which 14000 bales of hank yarn of counts 20s to 40s was to be supplied at prices 10 percent lower than the market prices prevailing in the third week of January '81, which was meant for catering to the needs of "janata" cloth production.

### **Visakhapatnam Steel Plant**

\*471. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the shortfall in utilising the funds earmarked for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As against a provision of Rs. 66.48 crores for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant in the Revised Budget Estimates for 1980-81, the actual expenditure by 31-3-81 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The main reasons for shortfall in the utilisation of provision have been less progress on civil and structural works and in the development of township and off site facilities.

### **Withdrawal of small Coins**

\*472. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the decrease in the purchasing power of

rupee the 5, 3, 2 and one paise coins have little or no value;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in accounting most departments work to the nearest ten paise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that one, two and three paise have almost become out of date and out of market; and

(d) if so, considering the cost of metal and minting these coins, whether Government propose to withdraw these coins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The minting of 3, 2 and one paise coins has already been discontinued. The 5-Paise coin still continues to be in demand because most departments round off the transactions to the nearest 5 paise and also because it is used in combination with 25-Paise coins for various payments and thus reduces the demand for 10-Paise coins. In view, however, of the cost in the manufacture of 5-Paise coins and the limited purpose to which it is being put, the quantum of its annual production is proposed to be progressively reduced.

### **Joint Projects in African Countries**

4343. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) number and details of Joint Projects set up in African countries, country-wise; and

(b) the main terms project-wise thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN). (a) and (b). There are 23 joint venture set up in African countries. A statement giving the required details is attached.

## Statement

*Indian Joint Ventures set up in African countries*

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian promoter	Field of collaboration	Indian Equity (Rs. 000)
<i>Kenya</i>			
1	R.M. Coculdas . . . . .	Textile Mill . . . . .	4415
2	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. . . . .	Woollen Textiles . . . . .	18900
3	Kalindi investments P. Ltd. . . . .	Pharmaceuticals . . . . .	345
4	Orient Paper Mills Ltd. . . . .	Pulp and paper . . . . .	41288
5	Salvi Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Cast Iron foundry . . . . .	42
6	J.K. Synthetics Ltd. . . . .	Synthetic filament yard . . . . .	21684
7	Bolton India . . . . .	Auto Ancillaries . . . . .	552
8	LIC and GIC of India . . . . .	Life and General Insurance . . . . .	5830
9	Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. . . . .	Marketing of Kirloskar Products . . . . .	889
10	Gangappa Cables Ltd. . . . .	Copper and aluminium wire . . . . .	300
<i>Mauritius</i>			
1	Siddharth Jasubhai Lalbhai . . . . .	Mosaictiles & rolling shutters. . . . .	60
2	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. . . . .	Ready made garments . . . . .	1319
3	Shahibag Entrepreneurs P. Ltd. . . . .	Cotton Yarn, borry towel/ Steel rolling milling mill . . . . .	648
4	Infin consultants P. Ltd. . . . .		
5	Srikant Ruparel . . . . .	Dyeing & processing of Textiles . . . . .	173
6	Exportos India . . . . .	Readymade garments . . . . .	933
7	Kirloskar Brothers Ltd. . . . .	Power driven pumps . . . . .	112
<i>Nigeria</i>			
1	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Light engineering goods . . . . .	9010
2	Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Consultancy services . . . . .	78
3	The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. . . . .	Shipping company . . . . .	2160
4	Best and Crompton Engg. Ltd. . . . .	Contracts for transmission lines . . . . .	600
5	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. . . . .	Drugs and pharmaceuticals . . . . .	840
<i>Uganda</i>			
1	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . . .	Jute goods . . . . .	2807

\* Note : As the value of equity shares held by the Indian companies in the Joint ventures abroad is expressed in terms of the respective foreign currency, the value of Indian equity expressed in Indian currency is an approximation.

### Excise Duty on Concentrates

4345. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) names of all producers of concentrates for manufacture of soft drinks and beverages in India;

(b) are any concentrates being imported from abroad and if so, is any import duty being charged thereon and what is the Government's policy on the subject;

(c) are Indian manufacturers of concentrate paying any Central Excise duties thereon and if so, the names of

those paying Central Excise duty and those not paying the same—both in Public Sector and Private Sector; and

(d) is it a fact that Government are using double standards in charging Excise levy on concentrates and some manufacturers are exempted from its payment and if so, what units are exempted from payment of excise on concentrates and reasons for exemption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

<i>a and c</i>	
1. M/s. Indian Beverage Co. Ltd. Secunderabad . . . . .	Not paying duty.
2. M/s. Campa Beverages Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi . . . . .	Not paying duty.
3. M/s. Pioma Industries . . . . .	Not paying duty.
4. M/s. Wesco Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Not paying duty.
5. M/s. Ambica Vijay Gold drink . . . . .	Not paying duty.
6. M/s. Vibhu Drinks Pvt. Ltd. Nagpur . . . . .	Not paying duty.
7. M/s. Spack Thomas, Bombay . . . . .	Not paying duty.
8. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore (Public Sector)	Not paying duty.
9. M/s. Pushpak Allen India Ltd. . . . .	Paying duty under protest.
10. M/s. Robins Chemicals . . . . .	Paying duty under protest.
11. M/s. Delhi Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi . . . . .	Paying duty.
12. M/s. Parle (Exports) Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	Paying duty.
13. M/s. Asian Chemicals Works, Bombay. . . . .	Paying duty.
14. M/s. Kismat Rimsim Beverages Pvt. Ltd. Bombay. . . . . (Now M/s. Bislare Beverages Pvt. Ltd.)	Paying duty.

(b) No imports of concentrates for the manufacture of soft drinks have been noticed. The question of charging of import duty, therefore, does not arise.

(d) No Sir. Concentrates are classifiable under Item 68 and are assessable to duty accordingly. However, units not using power for manufacture are exempt from payment of

duty. Also, units which do not conform to the definition of factory as in Section 2(m) of Factories Act, 1948 are exempt from payment of duty. Further, the first clearances for home consumption by or on behalf of a manufacturer from one or more factories, upto a value not exceeding Rupees thirty lakhs are exempted from payment of duty.

**Memorandum Submitted by Association of Retired Personnel**

4346. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Association of Central Government Retired Personnel has submitted a memorandum to him;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The demand made by the Association was for the removal of disparity in the pension of persons retiring on different dates.

(c) The Association was informed that their demand was carefully considered but it was not found possible to accept it. However, the Government is granting dearness relief to pensioners in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. So far, 11 instalment of relief, amounting to a minimum of Rs. 55/- and a maximum of Rs. 275/- per month have been sanctioned. In addition, the Central Government pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973 have been allowed ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28-2-1981, dearness relief to pensioners will be paid in future at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension for each 8 point rise in the consumer price index subject to certain minimum and maximum, instead of at the rate of 5 per cent for each 16 point rise as at present. The procedure for payment of dearness relief to pensioners is also being streamlined. Besides this, the enhanced rate of standard deduction in income-tax will be applicable to pensioners also. These changes will further mitigate the hardships faced by pensioners.

**सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में अन्तर**

4347 श्री सुवर जर्वाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार के एक ही वर्ग के 1975 में सेवानिवृत्त हुए कर्मचारियों और 1975 के पश्चात् सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले कर्मचारियों की पेंशन में भारी अन्तर है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क और ख). ऐसा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य का संकेत 31 मार्च, 1979 की ओर है जब सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सिविल केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पेंशन की मात्रा के निर्धारण के लिए उस समय प्रचलित फार्मूले को स्लेब पद्धति द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किया गया था। 31-3-79 से पहले और उस के बाद सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले व्यक्तियों की पेंशन में उक्त तारीख से पेंशन की संगणना के लिए फार्मूले में लागू किए गए परिवर्तनों के कारण अन्तर है। सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पेंशन सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीख को लागू नियमों के संदर्भ में निर्धारित की जाती है और नियमों में किसी प्रकार के उदारीकरण केवल बाद की तारीख से प्रभावी किए जाते हैं। तथापि, सरकार तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पेंशनभोगियों को मंहवाई संबंधी राहत दे रही है। अब तक राहत की 11 किश्तें मंजूर की गई हैं जिन की राशि कम से कम 55 रु० और अधिक से अधिक 275 रुपये है। इस के अलावा ऐसे केन्द्रीय सरकारी पेंशनभोगियों को जो 1-1-1973 से पहले सेवानिवृत्त हुए हैं, तदर्थ राहत दी गई है जो 15 रुपये से 35 रु०

प्रति मास तक है। इस के अलावा, जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री ने 28-2-81 को अपने बजट भाषण में घोषणा की है, भविष्य में पेंशनभोगियों को कुछ न्यूनतम और अधिकतम की शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए, मंहगाई संबंधी राहत उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में प्रत्येक 16 अंकों की वृद्धि के लिए 5 प्रतिशत की दर की बजाए, जैसा कि वर्तमान में है, प्रत्येक 8 अंकों की वृद्धि के लिए पेंशन के 2.5 प्रतिशत की दर पर दी जायेगी। पेंशनभोगियों को मंहगाई संबंधी राहत की अदायगी के लिए कार्यविधि को भी सुव्यवस्थित किया जा रहा है। इस के अतिरिक्त आयकर में मानक कटौती की बधित दर, पेंशनभोगियों पर भी लागू होगी। इन परिवर्तनों से पेंशनभोगियों को हो रही कठिनाइयाँ और कम हो जायेंगी।

#### Chrome Ore Deposits

4348. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of chrome ore deposits in the country;

(b) the quantity of chrome ore exported every year; and

(c) the quantity of chrome ore consumed inside the country both by private sector and public sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Total reserves of chromite so far estimate in the country are 89.227 million tonnes.

(b) The actual exports of chromite during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Exports Quantity (lakh Metric tonnes)
1978-79	1.04
1979-80	2.32
1980-81	1.81

(upto Feb. 81)

(c) The total consumption of chrome ore both in the private and public sectors was roughly as follows:

Year	Consumption (in lakh tonnes)
1977	1.09
1978	1.07
1979	1.21

#### Guarantees and Sureties in respect of Loans in Villages

4349. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that asking for guarantees and sureties in respect of loans of less than Rs. 6,000 has discouraged the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the Society who have not been benefited properly in the matter of loans particularly in villages;

(b) whether Government are also aware that even for taking small loans, people are asked to make frequent trips to banks' officers, fill up forms and affix photographs in spite of clear instructions that photographs should not be asked for from literate farmers; and

(c) the details regarding the steps being taken to increase the flow of credit to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Madhya Pradesh and to remove the impediments in their getting it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have advised all scheduled commercial banks to adopt relaxed security norms for loans up to Rs. 5000/- for agriculture and allied activities. Such loans are given against hypothecation of crops or moveable assets where such assets are created out of the loan amount. No further guarantee and surety is required for such loan. A further concession is given in the case of small loans up to Rs. 1000/- in which case a Demand promissory Note or a loan agreement is the only basis for the grant of loan. The public sector banks have also been asked to take measures to ensure that credit needs of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes are met in an increasing measure.

(b) The Reserve Bank have issued instruction to the banks that 80 per cent of the applications received at the branch level should be sanctioned at that level. Further, all proposals up to Rs. one lakh are to be disposed of within a period of 30 days from the receipt of the application. The above steps have been taken to reduce the hardship of borrowers in getting the loan sanctioned from the banks.

The banks have adopted simplified loan application forms in regional languages for advances granted to agriculturists. As regards affixing of photographs on the loan applications, instructions are that borrowers who are literate and are able to affix their signatures on the application forms should not be compulsorily asked to attach a copy of their photograph. For illiterate borrowers a photograph on the application form has been considered necessary but the banks have been instructed that they should meet the cost of such photographs and also make arrangement for taking photographs for loans up to Rs. 5000/- to small and marginal farmers.

(c) Some of the schemes to increase the flow of credit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all over the country including Madhya Pradesh are detailed at Statement.

### Statement

Various Schemes to increase the flow of credit to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are as under:—

#### 1. DRI Scheme

Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme of the Government of India, members belonging to SC/ST are expected to be financed by Commercial Banks to the extent of 40 per cent of its advances.

#### 2. Housing Loans

Housing Loans are granted by Banks upto 80 per cent of the total cost to members of SC/ST, economically weaker sections and low income groups. The rate of interest to members of SC/ST is 4 per cent provided the housing loan to an individual does not exceed Rs. 2500/-.

#### 3. Education

Advances to students for higher education in India is exempted from minimum lending rate directives. Banks accord priority to loan applications from students belonging to SC/ST.

#### 4. New Margin Money Scheme for Tiny Sector

Under the new margin money scheme of Government of India for creating additional employment, the seed money in the case SC/ST is 15 per cent as against 10 per cent in the case of other borrowers.

#### 5. District Credit Plan

Banks consider loan proposals from SC/ST with utmost sympathy and

understanding. At the block level weightage has to be given to schemes for the benefit of SC/ST and bankable schemes tailored to suit the members belonging to these communities are drawn for ensuring their participation in granting finance to these sectors.

#### 6. Consumption Credit

Banks have been asked to give consumption credit to weaker sections including SC/ST for medical expenses, educational needs, marriage, funeral and other religious ceremonies not exceeding in the aggregate to Rs. 500/- per borrower.

#### 7. 20-Point Programme

Following the recommendations of the Working Group on 20-Point Programme, the concept of weaker sections has been adopted within the priority sector to ensure flow of bank credit to them. They are (i) small and marginal farmers with land holdings of 5 acres or less and landless labourers (ii) persons engaged in other allied activities where borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000/-. All small scale industries with limits of Rs. 25,000/ and less should be treated as weaker sections in this category. This would include most of the artisans and village industries.

#### Service Conditions for Bank Deposit Collectors

4350. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand concerning the service conditions of Bank deposit collectors was made by all India Banks Deposit Collector's Federation, Central Office, Cochin was submitted in the month of September, 1980;

(b) what are the details of the demand;

(c) what action Government have taken on the demands;

(d) whether any conciliation proceedings was held on 30th October, 1980 between some nationalised Banks and the Federation; and

(e) if so, the details of the proceedings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands of the Federation are as under:—

(i) regularisation of employment with job security, (ii) minimum guarantee wage and incentive commission linked with performances (iii) bonus, (iv) paid weekly holidays, national festival holidays and annual leave, and

(v) social security benefits, sick leave, sickness, benefit and medical aid, provident fund and gratuity.

(c) to (e). Conciliation proceedings were held by Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Madras on 30th October, 1980 and thereafter. After hearings, conciliation proceedings ended in failure on 20-2-1981. Failure report of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central, Madras is awaited)

#### Income Tax and Excise Officials held of Charge of Graft

4351. SHRI R. P. YADAV:  
SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details in respect of the Income tax and Excise Officials held on charges of graft during the year 1980-81; and

(b) the action taken by the authorities against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Raids by Income Tax Enforcement Directorate**

4352. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Offices of firms at Madras and Bombay, and other places which were raided by the Income Tax and Enforcement Directorate during the 1980-81 periods;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether cases have been registered and arrests made in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The Income Tax Department conducted 3339 searches at Madras, Bombay and other places in India during the period from 1-4-1980 to 28-2-1981, as a result of which, *prima-facie* unaccounted assets to the approximate extent of Rs. 17.07 crores were seized for appropriate action in accordance with Income Tax Act and other Direct Taxes enactments. Under the Income-tax Act, there are no provisions for arrests during the course of the search.

During the period from 1-1-1980 to 28-2-1981, the Enforcement Directorate conducted 1749 searches at Madras, Bombay and other places in India, resulting in seizure of Indian Currency amounting to Rs. 40.07 lakhs and foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 37.62 lakhs approximately, apart from incriminating documents.

During the period 1-1-1980 to 28-2-1981, the Enforcement Directorate arrested 87 persons under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

The number of searches being very large, the time and labour that will be involved in collecting and compiling separate and detailed information regarding the firms etc. will be disproportionately high. If the Hon'ble Member specifies the particulars of the firm(s), the information will be collected and furnished.

#### **Restrictions on Export of Pomfrets**

4353. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put restriction on export of pomfrets on the size and quota;

(b) whether as a result of this untimely restrictions the country has lost crores of rupees in foreign exchange; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove these restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The export of white pomfrets of sizes less than 300 grams is not allowed. Export of white pomfrets of sizes 300 grams and above but less than 500 grams is subject to quota restrictions. The export of white pomfrets of sizes 500 grams and above is allowed on OGL basis.

(b) and (c). The restrictions have not had any adverse effect on our foreign exchange earnings. During calendar year 1980, 4137 tonnes of pomfrets valued at Rs. 611 lakhs were exported as compared to 2194 tonnes valued at Rs. 327 lakhs in 1979. The policy regarding export of pomfrets has been liberalised recently.



**Technical Cooperation with Italy**

4354. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Italian Foreign Minister, he signed an agreement with him for technical cooperation between Italy and India;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof; and

(c) whether any new line of credit was announced by the Italian Foreign Minister; and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technical Cooperation Agreement provides a general framework for Italian grants to meet the costs of Italian experts, Indian trainees and ancillary equipment for projects to be identified and mutually agreed upon. The Agreement is initially valid for five years and does not provide for specific amount of Italian grant as it would depend upon individual projects still to be identified.

(c) The Italian Foreign Minister conveyed the willingness of the Government of the Italian Republic to provide a low-interest Governmental credit to supplement Italian Suppliers' credits. The details are to be finalized in further discussions between the officials of the two Governments.

**Loans Floated by Union Government**

4355. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the loan floated by the Union Government during the last three years alongwith the amounts and periods for which they have been floated;

(b) the response of the people to these loans and whether any one of the loans was not fully subscribed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Statement giving the loans floated by the Union Government during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). All the loans were not only fully subscribed but generally the subscriptions exceeded the notified amounts by ten per cent.

**Statement**

*Names of loans floated by the Union Government during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81.*

(In crore)

Year	Name of Loans	Amount subscribed	date of maturity
1978-79	5½% Loan, 1984	75.00	1-7-1984
	6½% Loan, 1988	140.49	22-11-1988
	6% Loan, 1989	68.49	22-11-1989
	6½% Loan, 1993	93.61	1-7-1993
	6½% Loan, 1995	125.70	15-5-1995
	6½% Loan, 1996	76.52	1-12-1996
	6½% Loan, 2001	93.61	1-7-2001
	6½% Loan, 2006	788.70	15-5-2006
	6½% Loan, 2007	371.50	22-11-2007
		1833.62	

1	2	3	4
1979-80	5½% Loan, 1984 . . . . .	99.48	29-10-1984
	6% Loan, 1987 . . . . .	161.24	2-7-1987
	6% Loan, 1988 . . . . .	109.87	22-11-1988
	6½% Loan, 1989 . . . . .	80.12	25-5-1989
	6½% Loan, 1991 . . . . .	121.40	29-10-1991
	6½% Loan, 1995 . . . . .	94.29	25-5-1995
	6½% Loan, 1997 . . . . .	151.00	2-7-1997
	6½% Loan, 2007 . . . . .	250.00	22-11-2007
	7% Loan, 2009 . . . . .	1197.41	25-5-2009
		<u>2258.81</u>	
1980-81	6% Loan, 1986 . . . . .	281.02	12-5-1986
	6.50% Loan, 1990 . . . . .	581.61	18-7-1990
	6.75% Loan, 1994 . . . . .	271.76	16-2-1994
	7% Loan, 1998 . . . . .	256.48	12-5-1998
	7.50% Loan, 2010 . . . . .	1455.01	12-5-2010
	6½% Loan, 1989 . . . . .	50.00	25-5-1989
		<u>2868.88</u>	

#### Suggestions regarding working of L.I.C.

4356. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4546 on 19th December, 1980 regarding suggestions about working of LIC and to state:

(a) action taken on each of the suggestions made by an MP who visited the Divisional Office of LIC at Nagpur (Maharashtra) on 5th November, 1980;

(b) if no action is taken so far, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the examination of the said suggestion by LIC will be concluded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The position regarding action taken on the suggestions made by the Hon'ble

Member, Shri R. K. Mhalgi, is as follows:—

- (i) As part of its development strategy the LIC has progressively enlarged its branch network. The pace of branch expansion is determined by the growth of business as well as the servicing needs of the areas to be covered by the new branches. During 1980-81, two new branches have been established in Nagpur Division, viz., at Bhandara and Washim.
- (ii) The LIC is conscious of the need to maintain a good public image and is making efforts towards this end. Considerable publicity is undertaken through various media. The Divisional Manager himself and his Publicity Officer maintain contact with the insur-

ing public as well as leaders of public opinion.

- (iii) The names of members of the Policyholders Council of the Division are being published through the Divisional Office circulars and bulletins and the Corporation's Annual Report. Agents and Development Officers of the LIC also are a source for dissemination of this information. The LIC would also consider other means for publicising the information.

**Foreign Travels by business Executives/Directors of Private Companies**

4357. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any limit to the foreign travels by the Business Executives/Directors of private companies in the name of business promotion or purchase of plant and equipment or settling any collaboration with foreign firms;

(b) if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he is aware that at present these Executives travel as and when they like and while they accept hospitality in foreign land from their business associates they utilise the foreign exchange on importing luxurious articles; and

(d) whether he has considered the desirability of making it obligatory to produce Hotel Receipts or devise some other mechanism to prevent misuse of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that exchange facilities are granted to exporters for undertaking visits abroad for promotion of their ex-business including exploratory visits provided the applicants establish, to the satisfaction of RBI, that the proposed visit is likely to result in an expansion of the existing export business

or in securing new market for Indian goods. Recommendations, if any, made by Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Council and other specialised agencies in the export promotion sector are given due consideration. Visits abroad for selecting plant and machinery or negotiating machinery purchases are also considered on a selective basis provided an import licence or letter of intent has been issued by Government and proposed purchases are of significant value and essentiality of a personal visit has been established. Visits abroad for finalisation of foreign collaboration are permitted if a letter of intent or an industrial licence has been issued by Government and documentary evidence is produced to establish essentiality of the visit. Visits abroad for preliminary discussions with overseas firms/companies in connection with technical or financial collaboration, where neither a letter of intent nor industrial licence has been issued, are ordinarily considered only if there is a likelihood of Government permitting the collaboration and the personal visit is essentially intended to negotiate terms and conditions acceptable to the Government.

Frequent visits abroad for the same purpose are not encouraged. However, applications for grant of exchange facilities for any subsequent visit are considered on merits provided RBI is satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case for another visit for following up action already initiated during the earlier visit. In such cases, reports on the outcome of the second and subsequent visits are called for.

In case of visits abroad by representatives of companies availing of Blanket Permit facility, there are no restrictions on the number or frequency of the visits but the permit holders are required to submit reports of utilisation of the permit.

(c) In terms of provisions of Section 8(3) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, it is incumbent on any person who has acquired foreign exchange to use it for the purpose for which he has acquired it and where any foreign

exchange so acquired cannot be so used or the conditions cannot be complied with, the said person has to surrender the exchange to an Authorised Dealer/Money Changer.

In cases of violation of FERA, depending upon the available evidence, the Enforcement Directorate takes necessary action in appropriate cases.

(d) Existing provisions are considered sufficient.

#### **Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Assam**

4358. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank branches opened by the nationalised banks during the last year in Assam;

(b) whether it is the policy of the Government to open branches in each block headquarters of the State; and

(c) the number of branches to be opened during the current year, together with the names of the banks and the location of new branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) During 1980 (upto November), commercial Banks opened 11 branches in the State of Assam.

(b) Yes, Sir. The banks have been asked to provide a branch at all the block headquarters.

(c) The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank covers the period of 3 Calendar years 1979-81. As at the end of November, 1980, commercial banks were holding licences/authorisations for opening 232 branches in Assam. Bankwise and locations details are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2171/81].

#### **Display of Price Tags on Commodities**

4359. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose considering re-introduction of the scheme of forcing traders to display price tags on their commodities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The question of re-introduction of scheme for displaying prices of essential commodities does not arise as all the State Governments/Union Territories have already issued price/stock display orders under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and are duly enforcing them. Price display is also mandatory on packaged commodities under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 1977.

#### **Iron Ore Deposits in Thiruvannamalai Hill Tracks, Tamil Nadu**

4360. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether iron ore deposits have been traced at the Thiruvannamalai hill tracks in Tamil Nadu in recent years;

(b) whether commercial exploitation of these iron deposits has been contemplated; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main reasons being the high cost, involving capital and power and the low grade of these deposits.

**Number of Employees in Ministry of Finance**

4361. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of employees category-wise in the Ministry of Finance in New Delhi office; and

(b) out of them what is the total number of employees belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, category-wise and also their respective percentage category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The required information in respect of Secretariat proper of the Ministry of Finance located in New Delhi is given in the attached statement.

**Statement****MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

*Number of employees in the Ministry of Finance tabled by Shri N. Soundarajan.*

Group	Total No. of employees.	No. of Scheduled Caste employees	Percentage of employees in Col. 3 to Col. 2	No. of Scheduled Tribe employees	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
'A'	423	19	4.5	7	1.7
'B'	1137	115	10.1	6	0.5
'C'	1444	144	10.0	10	0.7
'D'	839	229	27.3	11	1.3

**Repairs to Airport at Daman**

4362. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose effecting repair to airport at Daman which was damaged during the Vijaya operation in 1961; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loss in Production of Steel**

4363. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of steel suffered heavy loss due to lack of coking coal; if so, the extent of loss in each month of 1980;

(b) what is the coking coal stock at various steel plants as on 28th February, 1981; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a strategy of imports of coking coal if so, the total coking coal imported during 1980 and plans for import during the year 1981?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. While the production of steel in 1980 has suffered substantially due to continued shortage of coking coal, it is not possible to quantify the extent of loss in production due to this factor alone.

(b) the stocks of coking coal (indigenous and imported) in the six inte-

grated steel plants as on the 28th February, 1981 were as follows:

(In tonnes)

	Indigen- ous	Imported
B.S.P. . . .	52,600	5,400
DSP . . . .	53,300	—
RSP . . . .	41,600	14,600
BSL . . . .	44,300	..
HISCO . . . .	48,100	..
TISCO . . . .	19,800	..
Total :	2,59,700	20,000

(c) In order to make up for the shortfall in supply of coking coal from indigenous and to improve the quality of indigenous coal by proper blending, low ash coking coal has been allowed for import from time to time. The total quantity imported during the year, 1980 was about 6,20,000 tonnes. About 15 million tonnes of coal are expected to be imported during the year, 1981.

#### Decline in the Sale of N.T.C. Showroom in Kerala

4364. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sales of the NTC showrooms in Kerala have gone down for the last one year;

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the goods are not supplied as demanded by the showrooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Goods are supplied to showrooms as per their requirements subject to availability.

#### Transport of Goods of N.T.C., Coimbatore Division

4365. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transport of goods of NTC Coimbatore Division has been given to transport companies or agencies for the last five years;

(b) if so, which are the transport companies; and

(c) the total payments made to them each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Arrears of income tax against top 15 Industrial Houses

4366. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the arrears of income-tax if any, due from 15 top Industrial Houses during the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): The requisite information relating to cases with income-tax arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case is being collected in respect of concerns registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as belonging to 15 Top Industrial Houses. This information will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

**Diversion of Colombo-Bound Flight**

4367. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Avero Aircraft, Flight No. 575 bound for Colombo (Via) Trichy from Madras was diverted from Madras to Trivandrum on its way to Trichy on 1st March, 1981;

(b) is it a fact that it was so diverted to carry 'Dinghy' to Trivandrum left behind by the crew of the Boeing bound for Maldives Via Trivandrum from Madras on that day;

(c) what is the loss incurred by the Department by such diversion; and

(d) what steps do Government propose to take against those responsible for this and to prevent such occurrence in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Dinghies were not provided due to oversight at Madras, as normally aircraft does not operate to Male on that day of the week.

(c) Approximately Rs. 13 thousand.

(d) This particular incident is an isolated case and the staff concerned has been severely warned for this lapse and warning has been placed on his service record.

**Evaluation of fiscal policies prevalent in other countries**

4368. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any comparative evaluation of the fiscal policies prevalent in other developing countries; and

(b) if so, changes being contemplated in our policy in the light of the experience of the other countries, keeping in view the uniqueness of our case?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). In framing our fiscal policy, the experience of other developing countries is taken note of. The fiscal measures pursued are constantly reviewed with a view to ensuring that they serve best the interests of our economy.

**Three point fiscal strategy for 1981-82**

4369. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has asked all the State Governments to adopt a three-point fiscal strategy for 1981-82; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the programme and whether it has also expressed its concern over 'considerable deficit'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India, in its Annual study of the finances of State Governments during 1980-81 published in its Bulletin of September, 1980, has made some suggestions regarding the fiscal strategy to be adopted by the States during 1981-82. The Reserve Bank has stated that the approach to fiscal strategy for the ensuing year should (i) include elements that restrain the growth of non-development expenditure, (ii) enhance the scope of taxation of upper income groups in the agricultural sector and (iii) tap savings from rural areas. The Reserve Bank of India has expressed concern at budgetary deficits.

### Payment of Overtime to Employees of L.I.C.

4370. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of overtime paid to its employees by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during the last five years, year-wise and category-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to minimise the Overtime Allowance in the Life Insurance Corporation and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Overtime is payable only to Class III and Class IV employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The total amount of overtime paid during the last five years is as under:—

(Figures in Lakhs)

Year	Overtime		Total (Rs.)
	Class III	Class IV	
1975-76	41	7	48
1976-77	1	2	3
1977-78	1	2	3
1978-79	1	2	3
1979-80	8	3	11

### Statement

Skelp—

It is reported that demands raised against M/s. TISCO on account of differential excise duty on "Skelp" of the order of Rs. 19,28,57,540.35 for the period from 23-1-68 to 1980 (excluding the period 1-3-75 to 31-10-75) are outstanding. The details thereof are as follows:—

SLNo.	Period	Amount involved
		Rs.
1.	23-1-68 to December, 1971	3,02,79,241.52
2.	1972	2,41,37,410.82
3.	1973	2,06,55,548.80

(b) L.I.C. has been instructed to bring down the incidence of overtime payment to the extent possible.

### Central excise duty arrears against TISCO

4371. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that payment of huge amount of money by Tata Iron and Steel Limited on account of Central Excise Duty on different products such as "Skelp" is outstanding;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the reasons thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The required information is given in the note attached.



Sl. No.	Period	Amount involved (Rs.)	
4.	1974 . . . . .	1,66,89,861.42	
5.	1975 . . . . .	1,44,48,652.73	(excluding the period 1-3-75 to (31-10-75)
6.	1976 . . . . .	1,63,55,958.80	
7.	1977 . . . . .	1,67,84,472.02	
8.	1978 . . . . .	1,51,95,692.21	
9.	1979 . . . . .	2,17,46,180.18	
10.	1980 . . . . .	1,65,70,521.85	
		Total Rs. 19,28,57,540.35	

Central Excise duty was imposed on Iron or Steel products from 24-4-1962. Rate of duty on 'Strip' was higher than that on 'Skelp' during the period 24-4-62 to 29-2-64. M/s. TISCO themselves described their product as 'Skelp' and got the benefit of the lower rate of duty on 'Skelp' cleared by them during the period from 24-4-62 to 29-2-64. When the position was reversed, and the duty on 'Skelp' became higher than the duty on 'Strip' from 1-3-64, TISCO started classifying their product as 'Strip' and they represented before the Assistant Collector contending that their product (which was 'Skelp' so long) would merit classification as 'Strip' under Item No. 26AA of the Central Excise Tariff. Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Jamshedpur did not agree with their contention and held the product was 'Skelp' in 1964 M/s. TISCO filed an appeal to the Appellate Collector and thereafter revision application to the Government of India, but with no success. Since the Department had treated the product as 'Skelp' and assessed higher duty thereon, TISCO filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court against the above assessment practice on 27-11-67. Delhi High Court passed interim order on 23-1-68 staying recovery of differential duty during the pendency of the case and allowing the Department

to assess the goods as per law. Accordingly, duty at Skelp rate on the goods was realised from 24-4-62 to 22-1-68 and from 23-1-68 as demands for differential duties were raised but not enforced. This position continued till 14-12-1973 when Delhi High Court pronounced their final judgment in favour of TISCO upholding the product as 'Strip' and accordingly restrained the Department from charging higher excise duty on 'Skelp' manufactured by TISCO and directed that the excise duty levied and collected from them be refunded. So the demands were to be withdrawn but the Department took the matter to the Supreme Court against the decision of Delhi High Court. The status quo ante was maintained thereafter till 31-1-1975 when the Supreme Court in their judgment upheld the High Court decision. Demands were then withdrawn and refund claims were also filed. But the Government amended Tariff entry in Item No. 26AA by the Finance Act, 1975 by incorporating a specific definition for 'Skelp' which would cover TISCO's product. This amendment was given retrospective effect from 24-4-1962. The refund claim were then rejected and demands for differential duty from 23-1-68 to 29-2-75 amounting to Rs. 11,95,50,037.00 were made through a show cause notice on 14-7-75. From

1-3-75, TISCO started removing the goods at the "Skelp" rate. The above amendment was challenged by TISCO in the Delhi High Court, wherein they questioned the legislative competence of the Government to make a change in the Tariff (Item No. 26AA of the Central Excise Tariff) with retrospective effect. The Delhi High Court on 29-10-75 granted interim stay (which was confirmed on 12-12-75) of the recovery of differential duty till the disposal of writ petition on the condition that TISCO furnished security of immovable property for a sum of Rs. 20 crores to the satisfaction of the Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Jamshedpur within two months and it would be open to the Government to make assessments in future in accordance with law. In pursuance of the High Court's stay order, M/s. TISCO paid excise duty upto 31-10-75 at 'Skelp' rate and from 1-11-75 they have been clearing their product 'Skelp' describing it as Hot Rolled Strip on payment of duty applicable to such strip from time to time. The Department also started raising demands of differential duty without enforcing them. Subsequently Delhi High Court modified its original order vide its order dated 3-5-79 directing that M/s. TISCO "shall furnish security bond in a draft form duly initialled by the advocate for the Petitioner together with the list of properties annexed and the certificate of the statutory Auditors of the petitioner Company. The said security bond shall be executed in favour of the Registrar of this Honourable Court and shall be filed 30th May, 1979". The directive of the High Court has been complied with by M/s. TISCO.

The Writ Petition has been pending in the Delhi High Court and the Litigation Section of the Ministry of Law, Justice & C. A. have issued instructions to the Senior Counsel for moving the High Court for early hearing of the case for decision in the matter.

### OTHER PRODUCTS—

The facts of arrears of Central Excise duty exceeding Rs. 1 crore against M/s. TISCO in respect of other products are reported to be as under:—

(i) Arrears of Rs. 1,13,00,000 accrued on account of demands raised against credit of duty taken by TISCO on steel ingots which were cleared at 'nil' rate of duty under Notification No. 26/69-E. dated 1st March, 1969. Prior to March, 1969, M/s. TISCO were obtaining duty-paid steel ingots which were manufactured with the aid of electric furnace for further rolling into iron and steel products. With the issue of exemption notification No. 26/69, such ingots were fully exempted from duty. Since duty free ingots were used by TISCO from March, 1969 for further manufacture of iron and steel products, credit of duty on steel ingots was not allowed under rule 56-A of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. M/s. TISCO appealed to the Appellate Collector, Calcutta against the adjudication order of the Superintendent, Jamshedpur I Range. As the appeals have not yet been decided, the realisation of the demand is pending. The Appellate Collector has already been advised to expedite the decision in the pending appeals from M/s. TISCO.

(ii) M/s. TISCO had obtained ingots under rule 56-A of the Central Excise Rules and obtained credit of duty. The goods manufactured therefrom were cleared on payment of duty. However, scrap arising at the time of manufacture of such goods was cleared without payment of duty under Notification No. 150/77-C. E., dated 18th June, 1977. Since ingots had been brought under rule 56-A, scrap arising there from should have been cleared on payment of duty only. Demands of Rs. 1,21,64,675/- already confirmed by the Assistant Collector. But the appeal period is not yet over.

(iii) In four cases involving total amount of duty of Rs. 14,73,267/- demands were confirmed against M/s. TISCO on account of the fact that the scrap arising in the sheet mill was cleared by them under the nomenclature of

'butts' and 'shorts' under Notification No. 150/77-C.E. dated 18th June, 1977. The matter is under persuasive action for payment.

(iv) In nine cases involving total amount of duty of Rs. 57,345/- (approx.), demands were confirmed against M/s. TISCO on account of the fact that with effect from 15th November, 1978 they stopped availing of proforma credit in respect of ingots brought by them resorted to paying lower rate of duty in terms of Notification No. 152/77-C.E., dated 18th June, 1977. They cleared the iron and steel products which had been manufactured from the ingots received prior to 15th November, 1978, under rule 56-A of Central Excise Rules on lower rate of duty thus claiming both proforma credit and reduced rate of duty. Therefore, demands were issued and confirmed. The matter is under persuasive action.

**Loan Application submitted to I.F.C. by Salur Jute Factory, Salur, Andhra Pradesh**

4372. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loan application was submitted by Salur Jute Factory, at Salur in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has to do anything in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The loan application for setting up a jute factory at salur in Andhra Pradesh was submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd. (APF) to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) in July, 1979. As the viability of the project was doubtful, the IFCI suggested suitable steps to revamp the

project to ensure its viability. APF have agreed to act on the suggestions of the IFCI. The application would be considered on submission of revised scheme.

(c) and (d). The applicant company viz. Andhra Pradesh Fibres Ltd., has been promoted by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. However, even generally, a project of the type envisaged by the APF would require, active support from the State Government in the matter of providing land and other infrastructural facilities, developing jute cultivation and extending fiscal reliefs/concessions/financial assistance, etc. if the project has to be implemented and operated on a viable basis.

**Arrest of Leaders of Rajhara Hirri Mines Workers Under National Security Act**

4373. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leader of Rajhara and Hirri Mines workers of Bhilai Steel Plant has been arrested under the National Security Act on the charge of creating an atmosphere of terror;

(b) whether the workers of these two mines have gone on an indefinite strike; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Following the arrest of S/Shri Shankar Guha Neogi and Saha-dev Sahu, leaders of Chattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh, a section of workmen belonging to the contractor's establishment and working in Dalit-Rajhara Group of mines and Danitola Quartzite mines abruptly left their work spot on 12th February, 1981 and have not reported back for work since then.

There is no industrial dispute either between the contractors and the workmen or between the plant management and the workmen. Despite this, the plant management have kept the local conciliation machinery informed of the position and are also in touch with the contractors.

**Circular issued by Organising Secretary of GIC Employees Association regarding settling of claims of BHEL**

4374. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) is it a fact that Organising Secretary of General Insurance Employees' Association, South Zone (Trichi Unit) has issued special circular, dated 27th August, 1980 in which he has claimed that there was a shady deal in settling the claims of BHEL to the tune of more than Rs. 13 lakhs by the UIFG;

(b) is it also a fact that after the Organising Secretary issued the circular he was suspended and later on reinstated;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry was conducted regarding the contents mentioned in the circular; if so, what is the outcome of the report;

(d) if no enquiry was conducted, the reasons therefor and what is the background of suspending the Organising Secretary and reinstating; and

(e) is it a fact that enquiry was not conducted because there was a shady deal as mentioned in the circular and whole thing was hushed up by reinstating him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e). The Organising Secretary of General Insurance Employees' Association issued a circular making allegations regarding the settlement of a claim relating to BHEL. As the circular was

in contravention of the Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules, the employee was suspended. The Company was of the view that the claim of BHEL had been settled in accordance with the terms of the policy. However, as the employees expressed regret, the management took a lenient view and has reinstated him.

**Youth Hostels Utilised by Indian and Foreign Youths**

4375. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels established in the country and the number of youth, Indian and Foreign, who utilised the facilities of those youth hostels during the last two years; and

(b) whether it is proposed to establish more youth hostels?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has constructed and commissioned 16 Youth Hostels at Amritsar, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Dalhousie, Darjeeling, Gandhinagar, Secunderabad, Jaipur, Madras, Nainital, Panchkula, Patnitop, Panaji, Puri, Trivandrum and Pondicherry. Youth Hostels one each at Mysore and Port Blair are under construction. Information with regard to the number of Indian and foreign tourists who utilised the facility of these Youth Hostels during the last two years is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Export of Livestock Food Ingredients**

4376. SHRI T. DAMODER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the livestock food ingredients produced

in the country are exported abroad; and

(b) if so, the quantity so exported during the last three years year-wise and the names of the importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). Oilcakes form a major ingredient of livestock food. Export of all expeller cakes from India is banned. Export of major items of deoiled extractions is restricted with limited ceiling. The limited quantity of livestock food ingredient allowed to be exported from India is imported by a large number of countries the details of which are indicated in the Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.

#### Setting up of Aluminium Research and Development Centre

4377. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up an Aluminium Research and Development Centres; and

(b) if so, when and where the Centre is proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government have formulated a proposal to get a feasibility report for setting up of a Research, Development and Design Institute for Aluminium in India prepared through assistance of United Nations Development Programme.

(b) When and where the centre is to be set up can be decided only after receipt of the feasibility report.

#### मजदूर संघों की मान्यता देना

4378. श्री सत्यनारायण जदिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों में (भारतीय स्टेट बैंक तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को छोड़ कर) काम कर रहे मजदूर संघों की मान्यता देने संबंधी नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) उक्त बैंकों में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित बैंकों में 1979-80 में पंजीकृत मजदूर संघों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें कौन-कौन से संघ अखिल भारतीय मजदूर संगठनों में सम्बद्ध हैं ; और

(घ) मान्यता प्राप्त मजदूर संघों तथा उनके महासंघों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्हें किस-किस तारीख को मान्यता दी गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगनसाई बारोट) : (क) से (घ). यथा उपलब्ध सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

#### स्टैपल यार्न के मूल्य में वृद्धि

4379. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अन्तर्गत चल रहे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य (हथकरघा) निगम के टांडा (फैजाबाद) की नैना मिल के स्टैपल यार्न के मूल्यों में 7 फरवरी से 10 फरवरी के बीच प्रति गाँठ 180 रु० की वृद्धि की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में अल्सी जल्दी संशोधन के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) स्टील यार्न के मूल्य पर नियंत्रण करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुर्गोब आलम खाँ) : (क) तथा (ख) स्टील देशों की कीमतों और रंगने की लागत में वृद्धि और उससे मिलों को होने वाली हानि के परिणामस्वरूप टांडा में स्वदेशी काटन मिल, नैनी के 22 एन एफ और 26 एन एफ काउंटों के स्टील यार्न की कीमतें फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान क्रमशः 5.00 रु० और 7.00 रु० प्रति बंडल (अर्थात् लगभग 100 रु० से लेकर 140 रु० प्रति गांठ) बढ़ गई। इन दोनों काउंटों की कीमतें 9 मार्च, 1981 से 1 रु० कम कर दी गई हैं। इसकी तुलना में नैनी मिल्स के स्टील यार्न की बरे अन्य मिलों की दरों से अभी भी कम हैं।

(ग) यार्न की कीमतों पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि, उचित कीमतों पर यार्न की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं/उठाये जा रहे हैं।

- (1) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में तकुओं की संख्या में 20 लाख से भी अधिक वृद्धि करने का विचार है;
- (2) वेस्ट कताई यूनियों को 40 काउंटों तक का यार्न काटने की अनुमति दी गई है;
- (3) मिलों को पुराने और प्रतिस्थापित तकुओं का इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति दी गई है; और
- (4) मिलों पर हैक यार्न का दायित्व लागू किया जा रहा है।

#### News-Item Captioned 'USSR To Aid A.P. Alumina Project.'

4380. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 9th January, 1981 under the caption "USSR to aid A.P. alumina project";

(b) if so, the name and status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India in this regard, details of discussions held with their Indian counterparts, duration of their stay in India;

(c) whether aluminium will also be produced at the project, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether a similar request has also been received from USA and other Western European countries for setting up such projects in India, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subject of cooperation between India and USSR on Andhra Alumina Project was discussed in the 6th meeting of the inter-governmental Indo-USSR Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held at New Delhi in January, 1981. A list furnishing the particulars of the Soviet delegation is given in Statement. The official level discussions were held during 12th to 21st January, 1981 and the Ministerial-level discussions on 22nd and 23rd January, 1981. During the discussions the USSR has been requested to consider providing a major part of financing for the project and it was suggested that the entire production of alumina or a major part of it may be

taken by them, partly against repayment of the amount of Soviet financing and partly against long-term contracts.

(c) It was agreed during the above referred discussions that representatives of both sides will discuss cooperation in preparing a feasibility study for an aluminium smelter based on the alumina to be produced in the Andhra Alumina Project after an inter-governmental agreement has been

reached on the construction, commercial and financing aspects of the alumina plant.

(d) No similar proposals have been received from USA for setting up of alumina projects. French Govt. had offered loans for setting up of an alumina/aluminium project in Orissa. The terms for the French financing for this project has already been settled and the project has already been sanctioned for implementation.

#### Statement

*Composition of the USSR Delegation for VIIth Session of the Inter-governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation*

1. Shri I.V. Arkhipov, Chairman of the Soviet Side of the Commission, First Dy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.
2. Mr. V.I. Litvinenko, Dy. Chairman of the Soviet Side of the Commission, Dy. Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.
3. Mr. Y.M. Vorontsov, Ambassador of USSR to Republic of India.
4. Mr. V.V. Belyi, First Dy. Minister of Coal Industry of USSR.
5. Mr. N. A. Lopatin, Dy. Minister of Power and Electrification of the USSR.
6. Mr. D.A. Takoev, Dy. Minister of Oil Industry.
7. Mr. V.A. Yarmoluk, Dy. Minister of Geology of the USSR.
8. Mr. I.D. Vozvishaev, Head of the Sectt. of the Dy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.
9. Mr. I.P. Nesterenko, Executive Secretary of the Soviet side of the Commission.
10. Mr. A.I. Turishin, Sy. Advisor, Council of Ministers of USSR.
11. Mr. K.V. Mishak, Advisor of the Soviet side of the Commission.
12. Mr. I.K. Mineev, Head of the Department of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relation.
13. Mr. M.A. Kiselev, Head of the Department, Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR.
14. Mr. N.D. Rodionov, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Embassy of the USSR in India.
15. Mr. V.P. Senin, Trade Representative of the USSR in India.
16. Mr. V.A. Kuzin, Head of the Department of Foreign Relations of the State Committee for Science and Technology of USSR.
17. Mr. A.M. Kadakin, Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.
18. Mr. P.I. Kuprevich, President, V/O "Tsvetmetpromexport".
19. Mr. V.A. Medvedev, President, V/O "Selkhozpromexport".

20. Mr. Y. V. Tohugunov, President, V/O "Technoexport".
21. Mr. K.V. Ananichev, Head, "GLAVSAGRANENERGO".
22. Mr. N.N. Sakherov, Head, V/O "Zarubezhgol".
23. Mr. A.N. Usov, Head of Sub-department of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.
24. Mr. V.N. Koptevsky, by Head of the Department, State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations.
25. Mr. Y. A. Kemensky, Vice President, V/O "Tiazhpromexport".
26. Mr. N.I. Skibinsky, Vice-President V/O "Technopromexport".

#### **Companies Selling Products Carrying Bogus I.S.I. marked Specifications**

4381. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies are selling their products carrying bogus (ISI) marked specifications;

(b) if so, the details of such companies which have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):**

(a) The I.S.I. grants licences to manufacturers to use the standard mark on the products manufactured to relevant Indian Standard Specifications under its certifications marks scheme operated under the provisions of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. There have been instances where I.S.I. mark was misused by a few manufacturers not authorised to use I.S.I. marks.

(b) and (c). A number of manufacturers like M/s. Kisan Pesticides, Baroda; Patwarjee, New Dehli; Jyoti Pesticides, Saharanpur, Hindustan Pulverising Mills, Delhi; Chordia Enterprises, Madars; and Singhal Tea Co., Siliguri

were prosecuted and convicted. Prosecution proceedings are continuing against M/s. Jhawar Pesticides, Hoshangabad; Zamindar Chemicals, Rajpura; and United Agencies, Gwalior.

#### **Joint Venture with French Companies in Third Countries**

4382. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the keen interest evinced by French Companies tie-ups with Indian Companies for undertaking projects in third countries; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India encourages such tie-ups to the extent that they make Indian companies competitive internationally and gain acceptance in new markets. The Government also extends all reasonable facilities to promote such tie-ups within its overall policy parameters.

#### **Setting up of Public Sectors Industries in U. P.**

4384. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh has received only 4 per cent



of the total investment in the Public Sector Industries;

(b) the number of Public Sector Industries proposed to be set up in U.P. with the amount to be invested;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which the percentage of investment in U.P. is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The quantum of investment in U.P. in terms of Gross Block as on 31st March, 1980 works out to 4.42 per cent.

(b) and (c). On present indications, the likely investments during Sixth Plan period in U.P. are given below

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd. . . . .	10.57
(ii) Scooters India Ltd. . . . .	9.30
(iii) Triveni Structurals Ltd. . . . .	5.00
(iv) BHEL, Hardwar . . . . .	76.53
(v) Transformer Factory BHEL, Jhansi . . . . .	1.21
(vi) Mathura Refinery . . . . .	63.19
(vii) Control Electronics Ltd. . . . .	6.00
(viii) I.T.I. . . . .	79.00
(ix) Aromatics Recovery Plant . . . . .	..
(x) Fertilizer Plant . . . . .	..
(xi) Bharat Leather Corpn. . . . .	..
(xii) Coal India Ltd. . . . .	..

The allocations state-wise for the Aromatics Plant and the Fertilizer Plant has not as yet been decided upon. As regards Item No. (xi) and (xii) above, these are investments of an omnibus nature some of which would flow to U.P. The exact allocations would depend upon actual programme during implementation. In addition to the above in the Central Public Sector, work is in progress on two power projects viz (i) Singrauli, Super Thermal Power Station (Rs. 474 crores during 1980-85) (ii) Narora Atomic Power Plant—(Rs. 180.02 crores during 1980-85). Further for power development programme in the State there is an allocation of Rs. 2153 crores for the period 1980-85 which includes a provision of Rs. 991.31 crores for financing six on-going hydro and six on-going thermal generation schemes.

(d) The computation of this kind at this stage is not feasible.

#### Setting up of Powerloom Board

4385. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various committees were appointed to go through the problems of Powerloom Industry, if so, their names, recommendations and action taken about each of the recommendations; and

(b) whether it is a fact that one major recommendation was setting up of a Powerloom Board, if so, progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

**KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:** (a) and (b). In recent years (1977-1978) Estimates Committee of Parliament went into the problems of powerloom industry. The names of the members, the recommendations made and action taken are contained in the Fourteenth and Twenty-Fourth Reports of the Committee which are public documents. One of the recommendations of the Committee was about the setting up of a Powerloom Board. Government in response to that recommendation stated that the question of setting up of the Board will be examined in-depth after the results of a Comprehensive study as recommended by the Committee and accepted by Government in principle are available.

**Class IV/Subordinate Employees in Nationalised Banks and State Bank of India**

4386. **SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHANAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Class IV/subordinate employees in nationalised banks including State Bank of India Bank-wise separately;

(b) the number of SC/ST persons (excluding Sweepers) amongst them separately Bank-wise;

(c) whether quota reserved for SC/ST is complete there; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not completing the reserved quota and when the reserved quota will be completed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):** (a- to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

**Agreement with Holland for Trilateral Cooperation**

4387. **SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:**

**SHRI BHIKU JAIN:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement with Holland for trilateral cooperation in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry and allied activities had been reached during the talks with a Dutch Trade Delegation in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):**

(a) and (b). During the discussions held with the Netherlands delegation led by HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands in February, 1981, both the Indian and The Netherlands delegation recognised the need to strengthen co-operation including joint ventures in third countries, in the fields of agriculture, post-harvest technology and animal husbandry development programmes. Certain broad areas of collaboration in those fields were identified.

**Economic Rehabilitation of Tribals**

4388. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has proposed to introduce certain schemes in the country for providing economic rehabilitation to the tribals;

(b) if so, what are those schemes;

(c) whether such tribal rehabilitation (economic) schemes are going to be extended to Orissa by the State Bank of India during the current financial year; and

(d) the details about the implementation of these schemes?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b). A number of Schemes for providing economic rehabilitation to tribals are under implementation by various branches of State Bank of India. Under these schemes, direct Financial Assistance is extended for undertaking economic activities such as cultivation, goat and sheep rearing, poultry, piggery,

silk-worm rearing, basket weaving, village industries, collection of forest produce etc. Branches have been also asked to include due weightage in favour of people belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the general schemes of assistance formulated by them. Assistance to tribals is also provided through State Sponsored Corporations, specially established for the benefit of tribals. Most of the advances for the purposes mentioned above are granted under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. While separate statistics of assistance to Scheduled Tribes under DRI are not available, the total of such advances sanctioned to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the State of Orissa together as at the end of December, 1980 amounted to Rs. 26 crores spread over 4 lakh accounts.

(c) and (d). Such schemes are already under implementation in Orissa. As on 31st December, 1980, 288 tribal villages had been adopted in the state with total loan assistance provided being Rs. 94.02 lakhs covering 18,405 tribals.

#### Export and Import of Goods

4389. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what kinds of goods from each State and to which country were exported during the last four calendar years and the amount of foreign exchange earned year-wise and country-wise; and

(b) what kinds of goods were imported during the last four calendar years, country-wise and the amount of money involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Official statistics of India's trade are compiled on financial year basis. They are not compiled and published on State-wise basis and hence separate statistics of exports from each State are not available.

The principal items exported from India are—tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton fabrics, readymade garments, jute goods, engineering goods, leather and leather manufactures, marine products, gems and jewellery and other handicrafts, iron ore, oil cakes and chemical and pharmaceutical products. The total value of India's exports to principal markets during the last 4 years is given below:—

(Value Rs. crores)

Countries	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (prov.)
1. U.S.A . . . . .	569.06	677.02	777.18	608.81
2. Iran . . . . .	146.98	116.59	92.48	100.25
3. Japan . . . . .	544.38	505.83	599.25	644.91
4. Kuwait . . . . .	117.42	112.80	120.04	133.58
5. United Arab Emirates . . . . .	167.30	143.30	134.98	137.63
6. U.S.S.R. . . . .	453.81	656.88	410.59	645.65
7. Belgium . . . . .	115.18	202.26	232.72	159.72
8. France . . . . .	178.39	146.14	177.60	179.28
9. German Fed. Rep. . . . .	229.98	244.51	237.38	365.27
10. Italy . . . . .	118.98	100.60	137.87	221.18
11. Netherland . . . . .	194.56	137.13	181.23	228.41
12. U.K. . . . .	521.44	525.27	534.92	473.60

(b): The major items imported during the last four years are—petroleum and petroleum products, vegetable oils, fertilisers, iron and steel, non ferrous metals, machinery, chemicals etc.

The total value of India's imports from major markets during the last four years have been as follows:—

(Value in Rs. crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (Provisional)
Canada . . . . .	129.40	181.20	240.30	223.40
USA . . . . .	1053.01	755.87	761.90	869.80
Iran . . . . .	507.97	543.49	348.50	620.10
Japan . . . . .	297.36	427.44	565.00	610.20
Iraq . . . . .	280.17	331.12	583.20	857.90
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	331.98	246.80	198.90	371.20
USSR . . . . .	316.05	446.38	470.60	728.60
France . . . . .	140.30	158.46	226.10	187.90
G.F.R. . . . .	316.81	554.82	629.60	644.50
U.K. . . . .	366.67	461.07	569.90	663.50

#### Closure of foundries due to shortage of Pig Iron

4390. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of pig iron in some States;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some foundries have been closed because of the shortage of pig iron;

(c) if so, the number of such foundries, State-wise; and

(d) the measures Government have taken to reopen them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The home sales of pig iron by SAIL during April, 1980—February, 1981 were 1,105,300 tonnes as against 814,500 tonnes during the similar period in

the previous year. There has thus been substantial improvement in supplies. However, it is true that reports have been received about short-fall in availability as against demand. Efforts are being made to step up the production of pig iron further. Meanwhile, pig iron is also allowed for import under O.G.L. in the current Import Policy.

(b) Government have no specific information about any foundries being closed for want of pig iron.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

#### Loss of production in Steel Plants

4391. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the loss of production in steel plants in 1980-81 due to short supply of power by D.V.C.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The production of steel is dependent on adequate availability of a number of essential inputs including power, it is not possible, therefore, to quantify the loss of production due to any single factor, e.g., short supply of power by D.V.C.

### रुपये का मूल्य

4392. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रुपए का वर्तमान मूल्य कितना है और गत 34 वर्षों के दौरान इस में कितनी कमी हुई है; और

(ख) इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री धार० बेंकटरामन) :

(क) रुपए की क्रय शक्ति, जैसा कि उसे औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के अखिल भारतीय उपभोक्ता कीमत सूचकांक (आधार 1960-100 1947 तक समायोजित) के व्युत्क्रम में मापा गया है 1980 में 18.38 पैसे बैठती है। एक अवधि में रुपए की आन्तरिक क्रय शक्ति में ह्रास, किसी भी अन्य करेंसी के समान, कीमतों में वृद्धि होने के कारण होता है। किन्तु इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाए कि इस अवधि के दौरान धन के रूप में प्रति व्यक्ति आय में तो 460 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है, किन्तु वास्तविक रूप में इस में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) कीमतों में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा आनुक्रमिक आर्थिक समीक्षाओं में की गई है।

### Disparity in allowances and incidental expenses in Banks

4393. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity existing in the matters of allowances and other incidental expenses in banks while compared to other Government offices; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the average of allowances of overtime and D.A. etc. while compared to other Government Offices, expenditure incurred yearly in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. There are differences in the matters of allowances etc. as available to the employees of the banks and those of the Central Government.

(b) The payment of overtime and dearness allowance to the employees of public sector banks is made under a formula which is different from that applicable to the Central Government employees. It is therefore not possible to compare the average of overtime allowance and dearness allowance etc. drawn by the employees of public sector banks with the average of overtime allowance and dearness allowance admissible to Central Government employees. As regards the expenditure incurred on payment of overtime and D.A. to the employees of public sector banks, the information for the last four years,

to the extent readily available, is as under:—

	Year ending (Rs. in crores)			
	1977	1978	1979	1980
Overtime . . . . .	10.31	19.32	22.99	30.84
D.A. . . . .	151.09 (for 20 banks only)	158.71 (for 18 banks only)	174.17 (for 20 banks only)	Not available

#### Textiles Mills

4394. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of textile mills in the country in the Public Sector and whether all of them were brought under Public Sector after years of their having been left sick;

(b) how many of them are now not running in loss, how many of them have been modernised and what are the hurdles in modernising the remaining ones soon;

(c) how many of the textile Mills remain in the Private Sector and how many of them have been made sick during the intervening period;

(d) what is the relative number and total capacity of the Public and Private Sector Textile Mills and their total production including those of cheap cloth; and

(e) whether it is proposed to take over entire Textile industries, if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Revised estimates for Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka

4395. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to have revised estimates for setting up of Vijayanagar Steel Plant in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how long it will take to finalise the revised estimates?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). MECON have been asked by the Steel Authority of India Limited to make studies of alternate technologies which could minimise the use of coking coal and also to match the product-mix so that it fits better into the regional pattern of future demand, reduces the movement of finished products to distant regions and improves the profitability of the project. This report is likely to be submitted by MECON by the end of March, 1981.

MECON would also be updating the Detailed Project Report in order to incorporate unit sizes of major production units to conform to those being installed now in other plants in the country. The updated Detailed Project Report would also contain the revised cost estimates of the Project.

**Racket Busted by Enforcement Authorities**

4396. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the enforcement Authorities have busted a million-rupee racket of transferring funds abroad by under-invoicing by Indian agents of foreign companies during the raids at Delhi, Bombay and Agra; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the findings of these raids by the Enforcement Authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). During the period from 2-12-1980 to 5-12-1980, the Enforcement Directorate conducted searches of M/s. Brindavan Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., at Delhi and some other connected premises at Delhi, Bombay and Agra and seized some incriminating documents. The seized documents indicate that M/s. Brindavan Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. are indenting agents for some foreign companies and that they had arranged to under-invoice the imports of machinery, spare parts and components of various flour mills in India from these companies. S/Shri R. C. Gupta and P. K. Goyal, Managing Director and Director respectively of the company were arrested on 23-2-1981 and are presently on bail.

Investigations in the case are in progress and in the interest of effective investigation it is not expedient to disclose further details at this stage.

**Take over of Distribution of Essential Commodities**

4397. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state: Do Government intend to take over the distribution

of essential commodities in India if so, the machinery for the same and how it will be distributed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): Certain selected essential commodities such as foodgrains, levy sugar, kerosene oil, imported edible oil and controlled cloth are already being distributed to consumers all over the country through the public distribution system. The organisation and management of the public distribution system is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments arrange the distribution of these essential commodities through the outlets of the public distribution system. These commodities are being procured and supplied to the State Governments by central agencies like the Food Corporation of India, Public Sector Oils Corporations, State Trading Corporation and the National Consumer Cooperative Federation.

**D.A. at par with Central Government to State Government Employees**

4398. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States trying to give D.A. at par with the Central Government to State Government employees; and

(b) the financial help, if any, has been given to such States to meet the financial stringency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana; Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal generally follow the Central pattern of Dearness Allowance though modifications are made in the actual sanctioning of D.A.

(b) No financial help has been given.

### Trade Agreements

4399. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) with how many countries India has trade agreements which provide for most favoured nation treatment to both the partners;

(b) how far these agreements have helped in increasing the total volume of trade between India and its partners;

(c) whether there is any proposal to sign such trade agreements with other countries also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 43 countries, besides the Indo-EEC Commercial Cooperation Agreement, which has also an "MFN" clause.

(b) Trade between India and the countries with which we have signed MFN type agreements has increased during the last few years. However, it will not be appropriate to relate the expansion of trade exclusively to signing of trade agreements with these countries, as expansion of trade depends on a number of factors. No doubt, these agreements have provided a basis for the expansion of trade.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. At present, such trade agreements are proposed to be signed with seven more countries viz. Ghana, Mozambique, Liberia, Argentina, Mexico, Guatemala and Maldives.

### Seizure of smuggled goods

4400. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of smuggled foreign goods seized at various places during 1980-81 so far (upto 28th February, 1981), the particulars of goods seized and the value thereof;

(b) the total number of persons arrested in this connection, their particulars; and

(c) whether some of them were Government servants and if so, their particulars;

(d) the action taken against the persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Customs authorities seized smuggled goods such as wrist watches, synthetic fabrics, gold and silver totally valued at about Rs. 52.83 crores during 1980.

(b) to (d). The number of persons arrested, prosecuted and convicted during 1980 for their involvement in smuggling offences is given below. Out of the persons arrested, 21 persons were Government/public servants belonging to the Customs, Police, Air India and other Central and State Government Departments. Appropriate action under the law was initiated against them:—

Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons prosecuted	Number of persons convicted.
1854	1351	783

### Introduction of Third Air Service to Mizoram

4401. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposed date-line for introduction of the Third Level Air Service to Mizoram;

(b) specific reasons for not extending the Third Level Air Service which has been already in operation to Mizoram;



(c) whether it is a fact that the construction of Pucca Airfield at Lengpui village, near Aizwal, has been taken up; and

(d) if so, the financial grant earmarked in 1981-1982 for the completion of the construction of the airfield?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). 'Vayudoot will start operation to Aizwal as soon as the runway there is ready.

(c) and (d). The construction of new airfield at Lengpui near Aizwal is under consideration of Government.

#### शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

4402. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में शहरों को श्रेणी बी-2 के शहरों के रूप में घोषित करने में सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनायी गई है और उस की रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा अब तक श्रेणी बी-2 के रूप में घोषित शहरों की संख्या कितनी है और उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं ?

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) विद्यमान नीति के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते-प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए नगरों का वर्गीकरण 1971 की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उन की जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है। जबकि मकान किराए भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए नगर पालिका सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत नगर की जनसंख्या को हिसाब में लिया जाता है, लेकिन, प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए नगर के शहरी समूह जहाँ भी 1971

की जनगणना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार यह विद्यमान हो, की जनसंख्या को हिसाब में लिया जाता है; अन्यथा शहर के नगर पालिका क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या ऐसे वर्गीकरण का आधार होती है। केवल वे ही शहर जिनकी इस आधार पर न्यूनतम जनसंख्या 4 लाख से अधिक हो, ख-2 श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकरण के लिए पात्र होते हैं। तथापि, कुछ समय पूर्व ऐसे कुछ शहरों का, जिन के मामले में 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार उन की जनसंख्या वर्गीकरण करने/दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए अपेक्षित न्यूनतम जनसंख्या से मामूली सी कम रह गई थी, भारत के महा पंजीयक तथा जनगणना आयुक्त द्वारा उन के संबंध में प्रस्तुत मध्य-जनगणना जनसंख्या के अनुमानों के आधार पर वर्गीकरण किया गया था/दर्जा बढ़ाया गया था।

(ख) 1978, 1979 और 1980 की 3 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान निम्नलिखित पांच नगरों का 'ख-2' श्रेणी के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है :—

1. ग्वालियर
2. विशाखापत्तनम
3. हुबली-धारवाड
4. कालीकट
5. मैसूर

#### International Organisation of Tea exporting countries

4403. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any headway has so far been made in promoting an international organisation of tea exporting countries on the pattern of OPEC; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a)

and (b). Though there is general agreement among the tea exporting countries on the need for taking joint action for stabilising and improving the tea prices, it has not yet been possible to reach a consensus on the best methods of implementing supply management measures. Considerable progress has however been made in this respect as a result of the discussions held at different meetings of the Tea Exporting Countries held under the auspices of UNCTAD. The next meeting of the representatives of Producer Countries is likely to be held at Ankara (Turkey) in May, 1981.

#### Branch offices of L.I.C. functioning in Orissa

4404. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 612 on 20th February, 1981, regarding opening of branch office of L.I.C. at Bhadrak, Orissa and state:

(a) the names of the L.I.C. of India branch offices functioning in Orissa with average new business in terms of sum assured for the last three years in each of the branch;

(b) the specific dates of opening of such branches in the State; and

(c) whether all these branches fulfil the criteria fixed, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Unscrupulous buying of Air India tickets

4405 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that unscrupulous buying and selling of tickets being carried on since 1973 with the complicity of some in Air India and some partners of its General Sales Agents in London and Delhi; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Air India's General Sales Agent in Delhi, and London, was not involved in any unscrupulous selling of tickets. M/s. World Express Travel Service, a non IATA agency owned by one of the partners of the General Sales Agent of Air India in London was involved in acceptance of documents from various African countries, which were issued with the idea of getting over the currency regulations of those African countries for repatriation of money.

Air India stopped purchase of such documents from January, 1978. Air India was not directly involved in the issue of such documents at any stage.

#### Funds allocated for improvement in Tea, Coffee, Rubber plantations

4406. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government earns foreign exchange worth crores of rupees from export of coffee, tea, rubber and cardamum plantations in India;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of earning in foreign exchange every year;

(c) whether Government are aware that these plantations suffer from lack of necessary facilities;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government (i) to improve the roads in plantations (ii) to look after the health of plantation workers; and

(e) whether any funds have been allocated in the Sixth Plan to effect

improvements in this behalf and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government earns foreign exchange from export of tea, coffee and cardamom. Rubber is not being exported at present.

(b) The annual foreign exchange earnings from export of tea, coffee and cardamom are around Rs. 600/- crores.

(c) to (e). Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, and the rules framed thereunder, it is the primary responsibility of the estate owners to provide necessary facilities including improvement of roads and medical facilities for the plantation workers. The Act is administered by the respective State Governments. However, supplementary welfare measures for the benefit of plantation workers are being provided by the respective Commodity Boards and provision in this regard is made every year in the Non-Plan Budget.

#### Development of Tourist Centres of attraction during current Financial Year

4407. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres of tourist attraction which will be developed in

different parts of the country during the current financial year;

(b) the total financial outlay provided for the purpose; and

(c) which are the centres to be developed in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 960.00 lakhs has been approved for development of tourism in the Central Sector during the current financial year.

(c) The Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation have jointly developed Kovalam near Trivandrum as a Beach Resort in Kerala. Additional facilities are being provided at this Beach Resort. The construction of a Yoga-cum-Massage centre at a cost of Rs. 11.30 lakhs has been completed. Financial sanctions amounting to Rs. 11.15 lakhs have been issued for the construction of a Beach Service Centre at Kovalam. The work is expected to start shortly. The India Tourism Development Corporation has taken up the improvement/renovation of the existing Hotel at Kovalam and duty free shop at Trivandrum and a sum of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is likely to be incurred on this programme during the current financial year.

#### Statement

*The tourist centres where facilities have been provided/under completion/were initiated in the Central Sector during the current financial year i. e. 1980-81*

Centre	Facilities
<b>1. Department of Tourism</b>	
(i) Kanha . . . . .	Forest lodge (30 double rooms) is under construction.
(ii) Port Blair . . . . .	Youth Hostel (80 beds) is under construction.

Centre	Facilities
(iii) Mysore . . . . .	Youth Hostel (46 beds) nearing completion.
(iv) Sewagram . . . . .	Tourist Bungalow (80 beds) is nearing completion.
(vi) Manali . . . . .	Club House (Building work in progress).
(v) Piprawah . . . . .	Master-plan (land-use plan) under preparation.
(vii) Mewar Complex . . . . .	Master-plan (land-use plan) under preparation.
(viii) Sravasti and Kushinagar . . . . .	Microplanning of the Centres is underway.
(ix) Fatehpur Sikri . . . . .	Master-plan (land-use plan) under preparation.
(x) Braj Bhoomi Complex . . . . .	Master-plan (land-use plan) under preparation.
(xi) Bodhgaya . . . . .	Land measuring 21.56 acres around Maha Bodhi Temple acquired for the development of tourist facilities.
(xii) Sasangir . . . . .	Two mini-buses provided for wildlife viewing.
(xiii) Narkanda . . . . .	Winter Ski Courses organized.
(xiv) Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	Purchase of trekking equipment for developing trekking facilities.
(xv) Kovalam . . . . .	Work on Yoga-cum-Massage Centre completed.
	Action initiated for construction of the Beach Service Centre.
<b>2. India Tourism Development Corporation</b>	
(i) Delhi . . . . .	Work on Yatri Niwas (1200 beds) is in progress.
	Expansion of Ashok Hotel by adding 104 rooms completed.
	Expansion of Akbar Hotel by adding 150 rooms completed.
	Work on construction of Hotel Kanish (300 rooms) is in progress.
	Work on Hotel Kautilya is in progress.
(ii) Jaipur . . . . .	The second phase of Jaipur Hotel is in progress.
(iii) Bhubaneswar . . . . .	The 12-room Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar has been converted into a 3-Star 98 room hotel.
(iv) Hassan . . . . .	The existing 28 room hotel at Hassan is being expanded by adding 10 rooms.

Centre	Facilities
(v) Madurai . . . . .	The existing 10 room Travellers Lodge has been expanded by adding 36 room and converted into a 3-Star hotel.
(vi) Varanasi . . . . .	The expansion of Varanasi Hotel by adding 36 rooms in progress.
(vii) Mysore . . . . .	The expansion of the existing hotel by adding 32 rooms (completed).
(viii) Chandigarh . . . . .	Work on the 60 room hotel at Chandigarh initiated.
(iv) Gauhati . . . . .	(i) A transport unit with two Ambassador Cars and one big coach has been set up. (ii) Work on construction of a hotel at Gauhati has been initiated. The proposed 100-room hotel is a joint sector project.
(x) Kovalam . . . . .	Improvement of the existing hotel at Kovalam.
(xi) Trivandrum . . . . .	Setting up of a duty free shop under examination.

#### STC to set up joint ventures with foreign countries

4408. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has proposed to set up 14 Joint Ventures with various foreign countries in order to augment our exports;

(b) if so, the major details thereof; and

(c) whether in some identified areas for the above purpose, indigenous technology can match any foreign one provided finances are made available through nationalised banks on softer terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of projects under consideration of STC alongwith major details is enclosed (Statement).

(c) Yes, Sir. In the establishment of projects indigenous technology will be used to the maximum possible extent subject to production of goods whose quality matches international standards.

#### Statement

##### List of Projects

##### 1. Agra Footwear Unit:

Establishment of a footwear unit at Agra with the machinery already imported by STC to produce 2,000 pairs of shoe uppers.

##### 2. Indo-German Leather Project:

(a) To produce 10 MTs per day of leather board for captive use upto 5 MT in a joint venture leather products unit.

(b) A joint venture leather products unit manufacturing automobile upholstery, shoe uppers, travel goods with a buy back arrangement of 100 per cent production for export in association with a West German firm.

##### 3. Leather Finishing Project with American Collaboration:

Technical collaboration and 50 per cent buy back guarantee for produce-

tion of 20 million sq. ft. of finished leather. Import of reconditioned equipment to be used.

4. *Bulgarian Shoe Upper Project:*  
500,000 pairs of shoe uppers.

5. *Bulgarian Shose Project:*

4 million pairs of shoes.

6. *Bulgarian Lamb Leather Project:*

Manufacture of 1.5 million pieces of lamb leather.

7. *Bulgarian Glove Manufacturing Project:*

Manufacture of 300,000 pairs of gloves.

All the above four Bulgarian projects to be set up with Bulgarian technical collaboration under a 100 per cent buy back guarantee.

8. *National Tannery, Calcutta:*

Modernise the Tannery to produce finished leather, shoe uppers and shoes.

9. *Madras Leather Garments Unit:*

15,000 pieces of leather garments after reorganising the present unit.

10. *Indo-American Joint Venture:*

Indo-American project for manufacture of one million shoe uppers with buy back guarantee.

11. *Indo-American Joint Venture-*

Manufacture of 150,000 pairs of shoes.

12. *Meat Processing Complex at Tundla:*

Reactivation of AFD meat plant at Tundla to produce 10,000 MTs of buffalo meat to EEC standards. Collaborator yet to be identified.

13. *Fruit Processing Unit :*

For manufacture of 10,000 MTs of different fruit juices with foreign col-

laboration. Collaboration yet to be identified.

14. *Tuna Fishing Project:*

Deep sea fishing in Indian Ocean for Tuna in collaboration with a foreign party (to be identified) experienced in Tuna catch with leased vessels initially and owned vessels afterwards.

**Demand and supply of Steel to each State**

4409. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state-

(a) the quantity of steel allotted to each State for small, medium, big industries and civil supplies and the quantity actually supplied to them against their demand; and

(b) the quantity of steel demanded by Madhya Pradesh and the quantity of steel actually allotted?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel materials. These are distributed now in accordance with the Guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials announced by the Joint Plant Committee. These Guidelines do not provide for any system of State-wise allocations. There is thus also no system of computation of demand on a State-wise basis.

(b) Does not arise.

**Stock of edible oils lying with STC at Bombay Port**

4410. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV:  
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of edible oils have been lying with the STC while huge stock of

nearly 40,000 tonnes of edible oils are awaiting off loading at Bombay Port; and

(b) if so, the quantity of the edible oil's lying undisposed of with the STC stating the period and the reasons for its non-disposal by the STC when the prices of Vanaspati have been continuously rising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) As a deliberate policy of Government, STC is required to keep a minimum inventory level of about 2 months requirements of edible oil for vanaspati industry and about 2 1/2 months for public distribution system. Accordingly, STC has been organising its imports to ensure that stocks at these levels are available in the storage tanks at various ports and inland destinations. Sometimes edible oil vessels experience berthing delays at Bombay Port due to congestion. This is not an unusual feature.

(b) Since the stocks arrivals have been more or less in line with the requirements of the vanaspati industry and public distribution system, it cannot be said that stocks are lying with STC undisposed.

राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरौही जिलों में खनिज पदार्थ

4411. श्री बिरदा राम कुलशरिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के जालौर और सिरौही जिलों में 1980-81 में कितनी मात्रा में खनिज तथा टंगस्टन ग्रेनाइट पत्थर, सीसा जस्ता, चूना पत्थर निकाले गए और 1981-82 के लिए कितनी मात्रा में निकाले जाने का अनुमान है;

(ख) उन से 1980-81 के दौरान कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ और अगले वर्ष कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा इन खनिजों के सर्वेक्षण तथा विदोहन के लिए अब तक किए गए योगदान का व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में संबंधित सरकार की भावी योजना क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी निम्नलिखित है :—

1. कनिज का नाम	1980-81 में जालौर और सिरौही जिलों में खनिज मात्रा	1981-82 अनुमानित उत्पादन	1980-81 में अर्जित राजस्व	1981-82 में अनुमानित राजस्व
	(आंकड़े टनों में)			(रुपयों में)
1	2	3	4	5
टंगस्टम } सीसा } जस्ता }	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
चूना-पत्थर	38290	46,000	1,67,000/-	2,04,000-
ग्रेनाइट स्टोन	4300	5,200	59,000/-	72,000-

(ग) प्रश्न के भाग (क) में उल्लिखित क्षेत्र में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार दोनों की एजेसियां खनिज पूर्वेक्षण का काम कर रही हैं। भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण सिरौही जिले में 564.50 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में मुख्यतः टंगस्टन और संयंत्र खनिजों के लिए खोज कर रहा है। राज्य के खान और भूतत्व निदेशालय ने डेरी और बसंतगढ़ क्षेत्रों (सिरौही जिला) में तांबा, सीसा और जस्ते के लिए सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया है। इन क्षेत्रों को क्रमशः मै० राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम और मै० हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०को पट्टे पर दिया गया है। सिरौही जिले में पिपला में खोज चल रही है।

जालीर जिले में ग्रनाइट का खनन मै राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा किया जाता है और उन के जोधपुर स्थित ऐज कटिंग और पालिशिंग प्लांट में उसकी परवर्ती परिष्करण किया जाता है। कुछ गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को भी इस क्षेत्र में ग्रनाइट के पट्टे मंजूर किए गए हैं।

उपर्युक्त जिलों में निकाले जा रहे कुछ अन्य महत्वपूर्ण खनिज हैं—सिरौही में कोलेस्टोनाइट और संगमरमर तथा जालीर में बलूराइट।

#### Indo-South Korean Joint Business Council

4412. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-South Korean Joint Business Council had a meeting recently in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived threat and broad features of the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Revision of International Tea Agreement

4413. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any revision to International Tea Agreement, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total volume of export of tea during 1980 to other countries including U.K., EEC and the U.S.S.R.; and

(c) whether there is any decrease or increase of export trade of tea during 1980 compared to the last five years with respective percentage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) An International Agreement on Tea is still under negotiation under the auspices of UNCTAD.

(b) and (c). Figures of countrywise exports of tea from India during 1980 are not yet available. However total exports of tea from India during 1980 were provisionally placed at 224.49 M. Kg. valued at Rs. 412.55 crores.



Increase/decrease in exports of tea in 1980 in relation to tea export during 1975 to 1979 are given below:—

Year	Tea Exports M.Kgs.	Increase(+)/Decrease (—) in 1980 over the performance during the previous five years quantity in M.Kgs.	Percentage variation
1980 (Provisional)	224.49	..	..
1979	199.63	(+)24.86	(+)12.45
1978	176.05	(+)48.44	(+)27.51
1977	229.64	(—) 515	(—)2.24
1976	233.61	(—) 9.12	(—)3.91
1975	218.13	(+) 6.36	(+) 2.91

#### Mechanisation in Punjab and Sind Bank

4414. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Punjab and Sind Bank has been resorting to large scale mechanisation in recent past;

(b) if so, which of their offices have been mechanised;

(c) what is the cadre-wise strength of staff of these mechanised offices as on 30th December, 1978 and 31st December, 1980; and

(d) how much expenses have been incurred on computerisation during this period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Bank has reported that it has mechanised in the recent past only two Cells in their Head Office, namely, the Reconciliation of Inter-Branch Accounts' and 'Accounting Entries' Cells.

(c) The cadre-wise strength of the mechanised offices as on 30th Decem-

ber, 1978 and 31st December, 1980 was as under:—

As on	Officers	Clerks	Sub-staff
30-12-1978	109	15	8
31-12-1980	83	18	7

(d) The details of expenses incurred on computerisation are as under:—

As on	Expenses incurred on computerisation
	(Rs. in lakhs)
December, 1978	Nil
December, 1979	6.86
December, 1980	12.02 (including 6.86 for the year 1979)

#### Employees in each category in Rourkela Steel Plant

4415. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of employees in each category in Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) whether recruitment rules for all categories of employees have been framed;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the posts for which recruitment rules have not been followed and reasons thereof; and

(e) of the total employees in each category, how many are from the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Manpower position in Rourkela Steel Plant as on 31-1-1981 is as under:—

Category	Number of employees
(i) Unskilled . . . .	5218
(ii) Semi-skilled . . . .	5084
(iii) Skilled . . . .	14000
(iv) High skilled . . . .	7006
(v) Non-technical . . . .	3992
(vi) Executives . . . .	2574
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37874</b>

(b) and (c). The recruitment rules for all categories of employees have been framed, details of which are as follows:

#### Non-Executives:

Recruitment is done in accordance with the Employment Exchange (Compulsory) Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959 and rules framed thereunder and instructions received from Bureau of Public Enterprises from time to time. As per the directives of Bureau of Public Enterprises, posts carrying pay scales maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month are filled through the local Employment Exchange. Though the

Government directive indicates that only posts carrying pay upto Rs. 800/- per month should be notified to the Employment Exchange, in practice the vacancies are notified even in those non-executive posts which carry pay scales maximum of which exceeds Rs. 800/- per month. It is only when the Employment Exchange gives non-availability certificate, the posts are advertised. Further, in all Selection Boards for non-executive posts, the Additional District Magistrate, Rourkela, or his representative is associated. Further the Govt. directives regarding reservation of posts in respect of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-Servicemen and dependent of those killed in action are also being observed.

#### Executives:

As per the rules for recruitment to executive posts not less than 50 per cent of the vacancies in the initial executive grade occurring during a calendar year are filled up by direct recruitment, the remaining vacancies being reserved for promotion from lower grades.

Recruitment to lowest cadre of executive posts such as Graduate Engineer Trainees/Executive Trainees/Finance Executives is done centrally by the Steel Authority of India Limited New Delhi. These recruitments are made by SAIL Corporate Office to meet the requirements of all the units/plants under SAIL on an all India basis and through advertisement in national papers. Selection is made on the basis of merit. Recruitment of eminent sportsmen is also sometimes done.

Post for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are reserved as per Government of India directive.

On rare occasions, Rourkela Steel Plant has to resort to recruitment of candidates directly for executive posts and in such circumstances the posts are advertised on an all India basis. simultaneously intimation is also

sent to the local Employment Exchange with a copy to the Director of Employment Exchange, Orissa. The candidates sponsored by Employment Exchanges are considered alongwith others.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Statistics of employment by place of birth or residence are not maintained by the Steel Plants.

#### Ban on export of Sugar

4418. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to ban sugar exports from February 21, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons for the decision; and

(c) whether the subsidy paid for the sugar export is proposed to be utilised for the benefit of the consumers so that sugar can be sold at lower rate in the domestic market; and if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ban was imposed on the basis of domestic constraints.

(c) Export of sugar is undertaken by STC, the canalising agency on Government Account and therefore, STC is reimbursed only the actual losses in exports, if any.

Grant of relief to pensioners retired prior to 1973

4417. SHRI HIRA LAL PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recom-

mendations of the Third Pay Commission for grant of relief to all pensioners who retired prior to 1st January, 1973 wherever there was a 16 point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1980=100);

(b) whether it is also a fact that this relief has not been granted to such retired persons twice during the current financial year simultaneously with grant of additional D.A. to serving employees of Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Central Government employees who retired before 1-1-73 were outside the purview of recommendations of Third Pay Commission. The Commission recommended payment of dearness relief to future pensioners, at the rate of 5 per cent of the pension, subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25, for every 16-point rise in the 12-monthly average of the index. However, Government allowed relief at this rate to all pensioners irrespective of the date of retirement. In addition, the Government allowed ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 with effect from 1-1-73 to those who retired before that date.

(b) Instalments of relief to pensioners in accordance with the formula mentioned above have been sanctioned to pensioners with effect from the dates on which they fell due during the current financial year. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in his last Budget Speech, dearness relief to pensioners will in future be paid at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension for every 8-point rise in the consumers price index, subject to a certain minimum and a maximum instead of 5 per cent for every 16-point rise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Amount of pension being given to various categories of Central Government Employees**

4418. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the amount of pension which is being given to various categories of Central Government employees at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The amount of pension of retiring Central Government employees is determined with reference to rules in force on the date of retirement. The formula in force at present for a qualifying service of not less than 33 years is as follows:

Average Emoluments	Amount of monthly pension
(i) Upto first Rs. 1,000/- of average emoluments reckonable for pension . . . . .	50% of average emoluments.
(ii) Next Rs. 500/- of average emoluments reckonable for pension . . . . .	45% of average emoluments.
(iii) Balance of average emoluments reckonable for pension . . . . .	40% of average emoluments.

If the qualifying service is less than 33 years the pension is fixed proportionately. The ceiling on the amount of pension is Rs. 1,500/- per month. In addition to pension, dearness relief is also paid at the rate of 5 per cent of pension for every 16 points rise in the average consumer price index (being revised to 2-1/2 per cent of pension for every 8 points rise in the average index), subject to certain minimum and maximum. Further, a lumpsum amount by way of death-cum-retirement gratuity is also paid to retiring Government servants, at the rate of half a month's emoluments for each completed year of qualifying service, subject to a maximum of 16-1/2 months' emoluments or Rs. 30,000/-, whichever is less.

**Demands from Central Government retired employees association VALSAD Division of Gujarat**

4419. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Charter of Demands from the Central Government Retired Employees Association VALSAD Division of Gujarat State between 1st February, 1980 to 31st January, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) the outcome thereof; and

(e) when the said demands are expected to be fulfilled partially as well as fully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand made by the Association was for the removal of disparity in the pension of persons retiring on different dates.

(c) to (e). The Association was informed that their demand was carefully considered but it was not found possible to accept it. However, the

Government is granting dearness relief to pensioners in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. So far, 11 instalments of relief amounting to a minimum of Rs. 55/- and a maximum of Rs. 275/- have been sanctioned. In addition, the Central Government pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973 have been allowed ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28-2-1981 dearness relief to pensioners will be paid in future at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension of each 8 point rise in the consumer price index, subject to certain minimum and maximum instead of at the rate of 5 per cent for each 16 point rise as at present. The procedure for payment of dearness relief to pensioners is also being streamlined. Besides this, the enhanced rate of standard deduction in income-tax will be applicable to pensioners also. These changes will further mitigate the hardships faced by pensioners.

#### Reduction in flights of Air India

4420. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India propose to reduce the number of flights prevailing now; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Air India has suspended the following flights with effect from 1-2-1981 with a view to reducing losses:

(i) One India/USA/India flight a week;

(ii) Three India/UK/India flights a week.

#### Disposal of the slag produced from blast furnace and steel melting shop in Rourkela Steel Plant

4421. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of slag produced from the blast furnace and steel melting shop per day in the Rourkela Steel Plant and the way of its disposal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make cement from slag at Rourkela; and

(c) if so, give details and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The quality of slag arising from the blast furnaces and steel melting shop per day depends upon the output of blast furnaces and the steel melting shops and also various operational parameters in these units including the quality of input materials. The average daily arisings of slag at the blast furnaces and steel melting shops at Rourkela during the last two years are as follows:—

Year	(Tonnes per-day)	
	B.F. Slag	S.M.S. Slag
1979-80 . . .	2044	751
1980-81 . . . (11 months)	1950	683

Blast Furnace slag is partly granulated and sold to cement manufacturers and partly dumped. The steel melting shop's slag is dumped, the steel and other metallics being recovered from it as scrap.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to set up a Slag Cement Plant with an installed capa-

city of about 1.89 million tonnes per year based on the slag available from Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants. The present estimated cost is about Rs. 120.54 crores.

**दिल्ली में उचित दर की दुकानों का कुशलतापूर्वक कार्यकरण**

4422. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई करने वाली उचित दर की दुकानें दिल्ली प्रशासन के खाद्य एवं पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा कुशलतापूर्वक चलाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्तमान में चलाई जा रही इस तरह की दुकानों की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा वर्तमान

में चलाई जा रही इस तरह की दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है और उन का ब्योरा क्या है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब्रजमोहन महन्ती) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली के संघ शासित क्षेत्र में इस समय 2170 उचित दर की दुकानें हैं। दिल्ली प्रशासन से मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, इन में से अधिकांश दुकानें सतोषजनक ढंग से चलाई जा रही हैं। इन दुकानों के कार्यकरण में किसी भी अनियमितता का पता चलने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। इस समय 67 उचित दर की दुकानें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं। इन दुकानों का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही उचित दर की दुकानों का अलग से रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जाता है।

**विवरण**

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही उचित दर की दुकानों का ब्योरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण

क्रम सं०	उचित दर दुकान का नाम और पता	उचित दर की दुकान की संख्या
1	2	3
1	मैसर्स श्री राम सांची एण्ड सन्स, नन्द नगरी, दिल्ली	5045
2	मैसर्स गणेश दास, कस्तूरबा नगर (शाहदरा दिल्ली)	4865
3	मैसर्स दिल्लू राम गणेशी सास, अम्बेडकर बस्ती, धोंडा	3477
4	मैसर्स चन्दर सिंह, अरविन्द मोहल्ला, धोंडा	3882

1	2	3
5	मैसर्स राम किशन, गौतम बिहार . . . . .	5317
6	मैसर्स भाव सिंह, एफ-ब्लाक, सीलमपुर	2016
7	मैसर्स कर्तारी देवी, ग्राम—जौहरी पुर	4905
8	मैसर्स कुमार किराना स्टोर परवाना रोड, दिल्ली	3449
9	मैसर्स महा सिंह, ग्राम कोण्डली	4715
10	मैसर्स कल्याण सेवक स्टोर, ब्लाक—13, कल्याण पुरी	5021
11	मैसर्स हरकेश एण्ड सन्स, 10/103, त्रिलोक पुरी, दिल्ली	4147
12	मैसर्स चालेरिया स्टोर, ब्लाक 33, त्रिलोक पुरी	5272
13	मैसर्स बृज पाल सिंह, ग्राम मण्डीली ।	5315
14	मैसर्स नारायण दास, नं० 7, त्रिलोक पुरी माटिक	4050
15	मैसर्स पनू लाल, बाग कड़े खा, दिल्ली	4832
16	मैसर्स देस राज, नई बस्ती, दिल्ली	4814
17	मैसर्स रतन लाल, जे-281, जहांगीर पुरी, दिल्ली	3868
18	मैसर्स श्री राम, 57 / ए, हरिजन कालोनी, सावन पार्क, दिल्ली	3419
19	मैसर्स खुमानी राम, जे-11/12, जे० जे० कालोनी, बजीर पुर, दिल्ली	4893
20	मैसर्स प्रभु दयाल दया चन्द, ग्राम गभुवल पुर, दिल्ली	4344
21	मैसर्स गंगा देवी, ग्राम नाथू पुरा	4799

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22	मैसर्स हुकम चन्द, ग्राम सामे पुर, दिल्ली	4755
23	मैसर्स दि हरिजन कल्याण कंज्यू० कोप., स्टोर, ग्राम खेरा कलान, दिल्ली	4773
24	मैसर्स भूले सिंह, ग्राम बंकनेर, दिल्ली	3510
25	मैसर्स सूरज सिंह खजान सिंह, ग्राम लामपुर, दिल्ली	5311
26	मैसर्स जीत राम, ग्राम नरेला, दिल्ली	5412
27	मैसर्स निदन सिंह, शाहबाद, दोलत पुर,	3707
28	मैसर्स जै नारायण, दरयापुर	4746
29	मैसर्स धर्मू देवी, सुलतान पुर डबास	4833
30	मैसर्स राम काला विजेन्द्र कुमार, बवाना	4929
31	मैसर्स हनुमान प्रसाद शिव दयाल, 297 सी, मादोपुर,	4806
32	मैसर्स भोम प्रकाश फतेह सिंह, बी-54, मादोपुर	1627
33	मैसर्स शंकर लाल राज कुमार, डब्ल्यू जैड-239, ऋषि नगर	3365
34	मैसर्स कटारिया एण्ड सन्स (प्रोप० नंदार सिंह) ग्राम व पो० धो० किकरी कलान	5003
35	मैसर्स राजिन्दर प्रसाद, डी-2/174, सुल्तान पुरी, दिल्ली	5096
36	मैसर्स श्री किशन, सी-2/4, सुल्तान पुरी, दिल्ली	5091
37	मैसर्स जीवन लाल, बी-4/213 सुल्तान पुरी, दिल्ली	5095
38	मैसर्स गुरदयाल सिंह जीवन राम, ए-1/144, सुल्तान पुरी, दिल्ली	5139



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39	मैसर्स मनसुख, सी-428, कैम्प नं० 2, जे० जे० कालोनी, नांगलोई, दिल्ली	4853
40	मैसर्स राम चरण, डी-319, बलजीत नगर, नई दिल्ली	4800
41	मैसर्स रामजी लाल कुन्दन लाल, 1554-ई, आर्य समाज रोड, बापा नगर, करोल बाग, नई दिल्ली-5	1622
42	मैसर्स राम सहाय, ए-1/168, मदनगिरी	4991
43	मैसर्स ओम प्रकाश, दुकान नं० 8, मदनगिरी	3454
44	मैसर्स सूरज मल, डी-11/344, मदनगिरी	2297
45	मैसर्स कमला देवी, 7-11/344, मदनगिरी	5024
46	मैसर्स नानक चन्द, एफ-11, मदनगिरी	5437
47	मैसर्स राजस्थान स्टोर, डी-9, दक्षिणपुरी, नई दिल्ली	5066
48	मैसर्स सीता राम, 13/234, दक्षिणपुरी एक्स्टे०	5107
49	मैसर्स तेजपाल नारायण सिंह, बी-4, जे० जे० कालोनी, टिबरी	5094
50	मैसर्स भूलेराम सोहन लाल, दुकान नं० 35, सासीगढ़	4933
51	मैसर्स शिवलाल दिवान चन्द, लाल कुंवा बदर पुर, दिल्ली	4882
52	मैसर्स सत देव, 144, खुह मोहल्ला, तुंगलकाबाद ग्राम	4879

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53	मैसर्स दुधारी स्टोर, एस-206, तेजपुर पहाड़ी, नई दिल्ली	5280
54	मैसर्स हीरो देवी एण्ड सन्स, शाहपुर जाट, नई दिल्ली	3466
55	मैसर्स हरियाणा स्टोर, यू-9, गौतम नगर, नई दिल्ली	4820
56	मैसर्स रामप्रसाद नमक चन्द, 97, सावल नगर, नई दिल्ली	4849
57	मैसर्स नन्दकिशोर सुशील कुमार, के-40, पंजाबी बाजार, कोटला मुबारक पुर	4926
58	मैसर्स श्याम स्टोर, 86-सावल नगर, नई दिल्ली	5084
59	मैसर्स भगवान सिंह, ग्राम लाडो सराय	4803
60	मैसर्स पृथी, ग्राम आया नगर, दिल्ली	4819
61	मैसर्स छत्तर सिंह ग्राम महिपाल पुर	3716
62	मैसर्स रामस्वरूप, ग्राम नागल डेरी	5179
63	मैसर्स पिछू राम, राजोकरी पहारी	4919
64	मैसर्स राम चन्दर सहाय, बापू धाम, चाणक्यपुरी, नई दिल्ली	5409
65	मैसर्स ओम प्रकाश, 60-मोहरम नगर, नई दिल्ली	3429
66	मैसर्स छत्तरपाल, ग्राम सुल्तान पुर, माजरा	5123
67	मैसर्स सुरेश कुमार, एच-254, मंगोल पुरी, दिल्ली	5289

**Bonus to Tea Board Employees**

4423. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Tea Board Employees are agitating for bonus and other issues;

(b) whether Government have received any recommendation from the Tea Board for sanctioning the payment of bonus to their employees;

(c) if so, whether Government have since accorded sanction for the same; and

(d) if not, when they propose to accord such sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (d). The question of payment of bonus to the Tea Board Employees is being examined by Government taking into account its implications.

**Branches of nationalised banks in Haryana**

4424. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the nationalised banks which have not opened any branch in Haryana so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Syndicate Bank had sometime back applied for permission to open its branch in Ambala District (Haryana) and the Reserve Bank did not give the required permission; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Out of 20 nationalised banks two banks viz., Andhra Bank and Corporation Bank do not have any branch in the State of Haryana.

(b) and (c). Syndicate Bank is reported to have applied for licences for opening its branches at Panchkula, Jagadhri and Ambala Cantonment, all banked centres, in the State of Haryana. Applications of the bank in respect of Panchkula and Jagadhri have not been granted by Reserve Bank of India as these centres are adequately banked. In accordance with the current branch licensing policy for 1979-81, proposals from all banks for opening of branches at urban centres, including the application of the Syndicate Bank in respect of Ambala Cantonment, are proposed to be examined by the Reserve Bank together on merits.

गुजरात के मेहसाना जिले के गांवों में  
राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

4425. श्री मोतीभाई बारोट चौधरी :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के मेहसाना जिले के प्रमाले पुंक्षरा, इटादरा, लिम्बोदरा और मानेकपुर गांवों के लोग काफी दिनों से यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि उन के गांवों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली जाएं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शाखाएं न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) ये शाखाएं कब तक खोले जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). रिजर्व बैंक की वर्तमान शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति राज्य की सरकारों के परामर्श से यह सुनिश्चित करने की है कि 1979-81 के वर्षों के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के शाखा विस्तार प्रयास, मुख्य रूप से उन बैंक विहीन ग्रामीण तथा शहरी केन्द्रों के उन कमी वाले जिलों पर केन्द्रित हों जहां बैंकिंग व्याप्ति प्रति 20 हजार ग्रामीण/शहरी लोगों के लिए एक शाखा से कम हो। मेहसाना जिला,

जहाँ प्रति 16 हजार ग्रामीण/अर्ध ग्रामीणों के पीछे एक शाखा है, कमी वाला जिला नहीं है। फिर भी, अलग अलग आवेदन पत्रों के आधार पर, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने मेहसाणा जिले के लोड बैंक, देना बैंक को वॉच ग्रामीण केंद्रों अर्थात् ब्रह्मणवाडा, पुलंरा, इटादरा, लिम्बोदरा तथा मानेकपुर नामक स्थानों पर शाखाएं खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए हैं। इन शाखाओं के 1981 के अन्त से पहले खुल जाने की संभावना है। प्रश्न में एक कार्यालय खोलने के वास्ते, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

#### Availability of Mustard Oil

4426. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise availability of mustard oil during the last three years;

(b) the retail market price of mustard oil during the last three years, (month-wise and State-wise); and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain stability of prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) State-wise data in this regard is not being maintained.

(b) A statement showing (month-wise and State-wise) retail market price of mustard oil during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library (See No. LT-2172/81).

(c) In order to maintain the stability in the prices of edible oils, Government have continued to meet the demand-supply gap through the import of edible oils and making them available in larger quantities to the consumers at reasonable prices, through fair price shops. For this purpose, the Public Distribution System is being continually strengthened by the State Governments for the increased supply of im-

ported edible oils. The other steps being taken are augmentation of availability of indigenous edible oilseeds/oils through implementation of an "Action Plan" drawn up by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; increasing the production of traditional oils, including vanaspati and non-traditional oils; taking more vigorous action towards dehoarding of stocks; enforcement of the various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, including Order issued thereunder and of the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

#### Beautification of Rameshwaram Island to attract Tourists

4427. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to beautify Rameshwaram Island in order to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in the Central Sector.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Excise Banderols in different colours for match producing sector

4428. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether in view of the reports of widespread misuse of excise banderols in Handmade Match Sector, Government propose printing and distribution of excise banderols in three different colours for the three match producing sectors, viz., the mechanised, the middle and the tiny sectors; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and

(b). The suggestion for prescribing different coloured banderols for different sectors of match industry was examined some time back but on practical considerations, it was not found feasible.

**Examination for All India Service Test 1978.**

4429. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the papers of all those general Category candidates got re-evaluated who did secure the marks in the Written Examination of All India Service Test, 1978 of the Central Bank of India from 41 to 49, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the papers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees got re-evaluated who did secure the marks in the Written Examination from 31 to 39, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees have been declared successful in the Written Test who got minimum qualifying 40 marks; and

(d) whether the Bank intimated the marks to all the contestants as per the agreement with the Majority Union, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BHAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. The re-evaluation was done since after the result of written test was declared a representation was made and it was observed that there were a few questions which were capable of having more than one answer.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The bank has reported that there was no such agreement then existing. However, subsequently an agreement with the majority union was arrived at which stipulated disclosure of marks obtained by all candidates in subsequent tests.

**Effect of the rise in prices of Steel on Export of Engineering Goods**

4430. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been hike in the price of steel recently, if so, details thereof; and

(b) the extent to which the export of engineering goods is likely to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Joint Plant Committee has announced a price increase of 20 per cent on steel, and of Rs. 400/- per tonne on pig iron with effect from 8.9.2-1981. The JPC has also announced that with effect from the mid-night of 23/24th February, 1981 the main producers of steel may fix their own prices for semis, bars and rods. Accordingly, the main producers have already revised/fixed the prices of these categories taking into account the market conditions.

(b) In order that export of engineering goods is not adversely affected as a result of the recent price increase, it has been decided to supply iron and steel at the pre-revised prices against the eligible export contracts subsisting on 8th February, 1981. With this and other measures, it is expected that exports of engineering goods would not be materially affected.

**Ban on Export of Vintage Cars**

4431. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the export of vintage cars because it wishes to create a museum for them in India;

(b) if so, how many years ago was such a decision taken and why has no such museum yet been set up;

(c) what provision has been made in the current budget for the setting up of a museum; and

(d) if no provision has yet been made, do Government propose reconsidering relaxing export restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) According to the current Export Policy, requests for export of Vintage cars are considered 'On Merits'.

(b) There is no final decision as yet on the proposal to set up a Vintage Car Museum;

(c) No budget provision has been made in the budget allocation of the Ministry of Commerce for setting up of the Museum.

(d) Export Policy for 1981-82 for all items, including Vintage Cars, is under formulation and will be announced shortly.

#### **Airstrip at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)**

4432. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Konkan in Maharashtra the State Government has constructed an airstrip by spending lakhs of rupees at Ratnagiri some years back with the objective that air service would be started between Bombay and Ratnagiri;

(b) are Government aware that private operations Golden Son Aviation Company operated flights between Bombay and Ratnagiri for some months and since a year last the operations have been stopped and if so, the reasons and whether Government propose to take steps to start the operations;

(c) whether Government propose to connect Ratnagiri by services of Third Air Line and if not, the reasons; and

(d) whether Government propose to operate I. A. flight between Bombay and Ratnagiri and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware that Maharashtra Government have an airstrip at Ratnagiri.

(b) M/s. Golden Sun Aviation discontinued their service on Bombay-Ratnagiri sector with effect from May, 1979 due to irregular supply of Aviation fuel and steep increase in fuel prices.

(c) Government have decided to introduce Third Level Air Services in the North Eastern Region. In regard to the other parts of the country no decision has yet been reached.

(d) Due to fleet and operational limitations, Indian Airlines is unable to operate an air service between Bombay and Ratnagiri.

#### **Expenditure on Flying of Helicopter over Delhi on 15th and 16th February, 1981.**

4433. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the helicopter flying over Delhi on the 15th and 16th February, 1981 belonged to the Government of India;

(b) the total expenditure in respect of fuel incurred for such flights; and

(c) the names and designation of the personnel who used the helicopter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 4,147.50.

(c) The helicopter was requisitioned by Ministry of Home Affairs to make traffic and law and order arrangements in the context of the Kisan Rally. Shri P. S. Bhinder, Police Commissioner, Delhi, and Shri Nikhil Kumar, DIG, Delhi Police, were on board the helicopter.

# Creation of Posts to Implement Official Language Act.

4434. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals for creation of posts to implement the Official Languages Act and rules made thereunder are being rejected by the Integrated Financial Advisers on the ground that the offices do not have more than 25 employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if no Hindi Staff is provided to such offices as have less than 25 employees, how the Act and Rules are to be implemented, especially the Section 3 (3) of the Official Languages Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Official Languages Act, 1963 and the Official Language Rules, 1976 framed thereunder prescribes certain statutory obligations for the use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union. The ban on creation of additional posts for non-plan purposes does not operate in respect of posts needed for fulfilling statutory obligations. The Financial Advisers of the various Ministries have been advised to consider proposals for sanctioning Hindi staff on the basis of actual and reasonable requirements.

सेंट्रल बैंक, सीतापुर के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4435. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में सेंट्रल बैंक, सीतापुर के विरुद्ध आई शिकायतों के आधार पर सतर्कता विभाग द्वारा की गई जांच के परिणाम क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या तथ्य हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शिकायतों पर कुछ कार्यवाही करने के बावजूद इसके कार्यकरण में कोई सन्तोषजनक सुधार नहीं हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बारोट) : (क) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच के आधार पर, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की सीतापुर शाखा के भूतपूर्व कृषि सहायक, श्री बृज भूषण तथा चार अन्य बाहरी व्यक्तियों के बारे में भारतीय दंड संहिता धारा 467 के साथ पठित धारा 120ख, 420, 471 के अधीन विशेष मैजिस्ट्रेट भ्रष्टाचार निरोध, लखनऊ के सामने अभियोग पत्र पेश किया गया है। मामले का निर्णय अभी होता है तथा यह न्यायाधीन है। सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की सीतापुर शाखा के भूतपूर्व प्रबन्धक तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध मिली हुई कुछ शिकायतों की जांच भी बैंक द्वारा की जा रही है।

(ख) और (ग). सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचना दी है कि उसकी सीतापुर शाखा के भूतपूर्व प्रबन्धक को इस बीच स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है तथा कृषि सहायक को मुफ्तिल कर दिया गया है। सीतापुर शाखा के कार्यकरण में, इस कार्यवाही के बाद, उल्लेखनीय सुधार हुआ है। इस शाखा के कार्यकरण को दुरुस्त करने के लिए, बैंक ने अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को, अन्य अपेक्षित कदम उठाने के लिए कहा है।

## Seizure of Silver

4436. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of silver seized while being attempted to be smuggled out of India during each of the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 (till date);

(b) how much has been confiscated; and

(c) how much has been released to each party from whom the silver was seized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The total quantity of silver seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled out of India during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto February, 1981) is given below:—

Year	Quantity (in Kgs.)
1979 . . .	5396
1980 . . .	30,390*
1981 . . .	2582*

(\*Figures provisional)

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **New System at Delhi Airport**

4437. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date of adopting a new system at International Delhi Airport on the pattern of one adopted at the Hethrow Air Port in London;

(b) the details of its working and functioning of the system;

(c) whether it is a fact that this system will attract more foreign tourist traffic; and

(d) whether it is a fact that this system has given great relief to foreign tourists and won praise for the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) "Walk Through System" has been introduced with effect from the 6th February, 1981 at Delhi airport for the speedy

clearance of tourists and passengers who have no dutiable goods.

(b) Under this arrangement, the Customs checks are confined to the baggage of only a small percentage of passengers selected at random. The discretion to order the checks is exercised at the level of the supervisory officers.

(c) and (d). The Government hopes so. The new facility offered has been very well received by the travelling public and also the media. Time taken for the Customs clearance of the passengers has been very much reduced.

#### **Memorandum Submitted by India Cements Employees Union**

4438. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the memorandum submitted by the India Cements Employees Union regarding the purchase of shares of the Company from the Government financial institutions and their readiness to re-open the two cement factories of the Company; and

(b) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). In July last year Department of Industrial Development received a representation from the India Cements Workers Union and another representation from the India Cements Loyal Employees Union. In the first-mentioned representation, it was requested that the former General Manager and Joint Managing Director of India Cements Ltd. may be brought back to the organisation in the interests of efficient management. The second representation contains allegations of misappropriation, etc., against the former General Manager with a request that further deterioration should be arrested. These representations are under consideration of the Department of Industrial Development.



### Cooperation and Joint Ventures with South East Asian Countries

4439. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of several avenues of co-operation and joint-ventures with the South-East Asian countries;

(b) if so, whether these avenues have been identified, and details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to promote trade and projects promotion with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the auspices of the Trade Cooperation Sub-Group for Joint Ventures set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Conference of Asian Ministers of Trade, the ESCAP Secretariat is exploring possibilities of Joint Ventures in a number of Sectors like fisheries, wood products, minerals, manufactured products, textiles, oil seeds crushing and processing, pulp, paper and newsprint, sugar mills, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, cement plant, industries based on molasses, jute carpet, twine and rose making, twine and rope, garment making, leather and footwear, machine tools, electronics, petrochemicals, light engineering industries and exploration for minerals, among the Member countries of the Sub-group. Government is taking active interest in the activities of the Trade Cooperation Sub-group.

2. India has entered into trade agreements with Australia, Burma, Democratic Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines (yet to be ratified by the Government of Philippines). More than 50 per cent of the Indian joint ventures abroad have been established in South East Asian countries and a

number of other joint ventures are at various stages of implementation. Besides, India has sponsored a number of trade delegations to this region. Organisations like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have also been sending delegations to the South East Asian countries for promoting trade. In addition, Trade Development Authority, Commodity Boards and various Export Promotion Councils take various export promotion measures to boost our exports to South East Asian countries. India has also organised a number of wholly Indian Trade Fairs and participated in a number of international fairs held in this region to project Indian capabilities and to popularise the plant, machinery and equipment produced in India.

3. As regards promotion of projects in the countries of this region, the following steps are being taken:—

(i) Policy matters relating to Project Exports are regularly kept under review by the Overseas Projects Development Committee;

(ii) Proposals of Project contractors for bank guarantee etc. are cleared expeditiously at a single point by a Working Group coordinated by IDBI;

(iii) The EEPC are disseminating information regarding tenders issued by various countries; and

(iv) Efforts are being made to interest more Indian firms in entering the field of projects exports in the South East Asian Region.

### Housing Problems of Staff of Tourism and Civil Aviation

4440. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is taking enough interest in solving problems of the staff of Tourism and Aviation; and

(b) if so, the allocation and details of progress in Delhi, Bombay and elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Buying of Jute from Grower

4441. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether as per Government policy Jute Corporation of India has been instructed to buy jute from the growers to avoid middlemen and whether this policy is working effectively and, promptly;

(b) whether Government are aware that J.C.I. is still lacking in proper infrastructure for buying jute from growers at various purchasing centres;

(c) whether J.C.I. is also facing acute scarcity of space for storing the purchased jute for want of sufficient funds and lack of proper security together with suitable infrastructure to transact its business;

(d) whether only 40 to 50 per cent of the total jute produced could be purchased by the J.C.I. which could not yield any tangible results so far as giving relief to the jute growers is concerned; and

(e) whether Government would consider the desirability to arrange for proper infrastructure with sufficient fund, space for storing, security, etc. for the J.C.I. so that it may be able to mop up at least 70 to 80 per cent of the total jute produced from the growers; if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). During the current year,

till 15-2-81, the JCI has achieved a record procurement of 10.22 lakh bales, 80 per cent of which was from the growers. Though funds were not a problem, further procurement was hampered due to shortage of storage space despite the fact that the godown capacity had been increased from about 12 lakh bales in the preceding year to 20.29 lakh bales during the current year. The Corporation's inability to sell all its old stocks also added to the demand on the storage space. The stocks are insured against risks of fire, burglary and floods and this seems to be a reasonable arrangement for security. All attempts will be made to further enhance this level of procurement in the action plan for the next year which is under preparation. Government have appointed a Study Group to make suitable recommendations for improvement in the working of the Corporation. A Working Group has also been constituted to suggest measures for forging effective links between cooperative credit and marketing to protect the interests of the jute growers.

#### Depositing of Excise Duty by Exporters

4442. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a system of executing a bond for 44 per cent excise duty on the collapsible tubes which were being exported;

(b) whether the Ministry has revised this policy and is now insisting that the exporters should deposit this excise claim later, after shipment, the refund of this excise duty; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this change and whether it has not adversely affected the exporters of collapsible tubes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Export

under bond of the trimmed and threaded aluminium collapsible tubes classifiable as "containers" under Item 27(f) of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, has not been permissible since 1971. Export of other aluminium collapsible tubes that is, untrimmed and unthreaded, under bond has been discontinued since 19-6-1980 when they were also classified under the Finance (No. 2) Act 1980, as "containers" falling under Item 27(f) of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(b) There has been no revision of the above policy by the Ministry. However, some persons had exported such tubes under bond and this wrong practice has now been stopped.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Handing over portage contracts at airports to workers co-operatives**

4443. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the airports where the contract for carrying passenger's baggage has been given to workers' cooperatives;

(b) what are the terms of these contracts;

(c) whether Government propose considering handing over of portage contracts at all airports to workers' cooperatives; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore and Trivandrum. At Bombay and Madras such contracts have been awarded to Ex-servicemen's Airlink Transport Service (EATS) which is an organisation of Ex-servicemen and their dependants and is sponsored by the Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence.

4400 LS-8.

(b) The main terms of the contracts are:

(i) the contractors have to pay three month's licence fee in advance as security deposit.

(ii) licence fee is payable every month in advance.

(iii) the licence is normally for a specific period of 2 to 3 years.

(iv) the contractors are allowed to collect at the rate of Re 1/- per piece of Baggage weighing upto 20 Kgs.

(v) the passengers are free to carry their own luggage.

(c) The Government gives due consideration to the offers made by Workers' Cooperatives alongwith other tenders received.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Overtime in Nationalised Banks and LIC**

4444. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overtime allowance for the year 1979 in the nationalised banks has crossed the Rs. 25 crores mark;

(b) whether the overtime allowance for LIC is equally high;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of diverting this fund for creating more posts; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to bring about parity in matters of pay, allowances and other benefits like overtime, bonus etc. between the Government employees and their counterparts in the public sector undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total amount of overtime paid to the

employees of public sector banks during the year ending December, 1979 was Rs. 22.99 crores.

(b) The total amount of overtime paid to the employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India during the year 1979-80 (April-March) was Rs. 3.08 lakhs.

(c) No Sir. It is not on account of shortage of staff alone that payment of overtime becomes necessary in banks. Payment of overtime in banks is generally resorted to on account of sudden and heavy rush of work such as half-yearly and annual closing of accounts and to clear the arrears accumulated due to temporary shortage of staff or absenteeism on large scale due to strike, agitation etc.

(d) The present wage structure of Central Government employees is based on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission which had taken into consideration various factors determining the pay scales. That Commission was also of the view that there should be a mechanism to ensure that pay scales of public sector undertakings should be fixed with due regard to possible repercussions on other public sector undertakings and the Government's own scales of pay. Instructions have been issued to the public sector undertakings to obtain the prior concurrence of Government to any general revision of pay and allowances of their employees. In examining such proposals Government take care to see that unreasonable disparities are avoided in the wage structure as between different enterprises in the same industry or region and as between public enterprises on the one hand and Government Departments on the other, especially in comparative levels, wherever comparability could be established.

The terms and conditions of service and nature of functions of banking employees may not be strictly comparable with those in Government and public sector undertakings. As such, wage may vary to some extent

on account of the special features of the banking system as it has developed over the years. The pay scales etc. of the officers of nationalised banks have been revised and standardised with effect from 1-7-1979 on the recommendations of the report of Pillai Committee. As regards the pay scales and other service conditions of clerical and subordinate staff of the nationalised banks, these are settled through bi-partite agreements entered into by the management of the bank and workmen unions.

#### Export of iron ore through Vishakhapatnam Port

4445. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of iron ore that was exported through Visakhapatnam Port in 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) the projected exports in 1981 and 1982;

(c) the actual foreign exchange earning secured through such exports in 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(d) whether Government propose reviewing the policy of encouraging iron ore exports, in view of the non-replenishable nature of this resource?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Quantities of iron ore exported through Visakhapatnam port during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Qty. in Million Tonnes
1978	5.61
1979	5.43
1980	5.51

(b) Exports of iron ore through Visakhapatnam port during 1981 and 1982 are projected at 6.0 to 6.5 million tonnes each year.

(c) Actual foreign exchange earned on exports of iron ore through Visakhapatnam port has been:—

Year	Value in Rs. Crores
1978	67.87
1979	71.11
1980	81.22

(d) India has comfortable iron ore reserves. We export iron ore to earn foreign exchange. Efforts are, however, continuing to process as much iron ore as possible into pellets, concentrates etc, before it is exported.

**Quantity of sugar exported during 1980-81**

4446. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of sugar has been exported in the year 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the countries to which sugar was exported and the price at which it was exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sugar was exported to U.K., Egypt, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Nepal at an average price of Rs. 4,900/- PMT.

**Jaykaynagar unit of Aluminium Corporation of India**

4447. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in "Economic Times" dated 21-1-1981 that despite the lapse of two and a half years, since management-take-over by the Union Government is yet to be evolved an integrat-

ed management pattern for the Jaykaynagar unit of Aluminium Corporation of India;

(b) whether the management of the unit was assigned to Bharat Aluminium Company for one year with subsequent three six monthly extension, last one to expire in April, 1981;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from trade unions demanding nationalisation of this unit; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government on the said memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Further action to be taken is under examination by Government.

**Ancillary units of Rourkela Steel Plant**

4448. SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether ancillary units of Rourkela Steel Plant have grown up;

(b) if so, how many such units in Rourkela have grown up; and

(c) how many people have found employment in these ancillary units in Rourkela?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ancillary status has been accorded by the Rourkela Steel Plant to 21 small scale units. The cases of 10 more units are under consideration of the plant authorities.

(c) About 1080 persons are employed in the 21 ancillary units.

### Schemes to provide loans for Tribes and weaker sections

4449 SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme to provide loans for tribes and weaker sections; and

(b) if so, the guidelines of the Scheme and the number of tribal people have applied for loans under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The socially weaker sections of society identified for special consideration are members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The various concessional terms available to them for obtaining bank loans are detailed in the Statement. The number of tribal people who have applied for bank loans under various schemes are not available. At the end of December, 1979, the advances to SC/ST aggregated to Rs. 250 crores in 15.90 lakh borrowal accounts under priority sector advances of the Public Sector Banks.

#### Statement

Various concessional terms available to the Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes are as under:—

1. *DR [Scheme]* . . . . . Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme the Government of India, members belonging to SC/ST are expected to be financed by Commercial Banks to the extent of 40% of its advances.
2. *Housing Loans* . . . . . Housing Loans are granted by Banks upto 80% of the total cost to members of SC/ST, economically weaker sections and low income groups. The rate of interest to members of SC/ST is 4% provided the housing loan to an individual does not exceed Rs. 2500/-.
3. *Education* . . . . . Advances to students for higher education in India is exempted from minimum lending rate directive. Banks accord priority to loan applications from students belonging to SC/ST.
4. *New Margin Money Scheme for Tiny Sector* . . . . . Under the new margin money scheme of Government of India for creating additional employment, the seed money in the case of SC/ST is 15% as against 10% in the case of other borrowers.
5. *District Credit Plan* . . . . . Banks consider loan proposals from SC/ST with utmost sympathy and understanding. At the block level weightage has to be given to schemes for the benefit of SC/ST and bankable schemes tailored to suit the members belonging to these communities are drawn for ensuring their participation in granting finance to these sectors.
6. *Consumption Credit* . . . . . Banks have been asked to give consumption credit to weaker sections including SC/ST for medical expenses, educational needs, marriage, funeral and other religious ceremonies not exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 500/- per borrower.
7. *20-Point Programme* . . . . . Following the recommendations of the Working Group on 20-Point Programme, the concept of weaker sections has been adopted within the priority sector to ensure flow of bank credit to them. They are (i) small and marginal farmers with land holdings of 5 acres or less and land less labourers (ii) persons engaged in other allied activities where borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000/- All small scale industries with limits of Rs. 25,000/- and less should be treated as weaker sections in this category. This would include most of the artisans and village industries.

**Pending Letters from MPs/VIPs in Central Board of Direct Taxes**

4450. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament/VIPs which are still pending in the Central Board of Direct Taxes (i) upto 3 months; (ii) 3—6 months; (iii) 6—12 months and more than one year and the brief reasons in each case for keeping pending the letters; and

(b) by which time the letters mentioned in (a) above will be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Deputation of Officers in Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank**

4451. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the intention of the Central Government to have officers deputed by the Sponsoring Bank in the Gramin Bank in the first five years as reflected in Sec. 17 of Regional Rural Banks Act.; and

(b) if so, how Punjab National Bank deputed 11 Officers afresh in Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank even after 5 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. It has also been specifically laid in section 3 of the said Act that it shall be the duty of the sponsor bank to aid and assist the regional rural bank by providing such managerial and financial assistance as may be mutually agreed upon between the sponsor bank and the regional rural

bank. Instructions have, however, been issued to all the sponsor banks to keep their deputed staff to the minimum after a regional rural bank has completed five years from the date of its establishment.

(b) With a view to streamlining the working of Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank and also to carry on the expansion programme smoothly particularly after the addition of Roh-tak district to its area of operation, the Board of Directors of the Bank decided to approach the Sponsor Bank (Punjab National Bank) to provide competent officers to the regional rural bank on deputation basis. The sponsor bank has agreed to this request. It has also advised the Chairman of the Gramin Bank to make its own arrangement for recruiting and training of staff so that the deputed officers could be repatriated at the earliest

**भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बिदिशा द्वारा लघु तथा छोटे किसानों को ऋण न देना**

4452. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भोपाल मुख्यालय ने भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बिदिशा की कृषि विकास शाखा को अनुदेश जारी किए हैं कि लघु तथा छोटे किसानों को ऋण न दिया जाए ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जनवरी और फरवरी के पिछले दो महीनों में सामूहिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण मंजूर किया गया; और

(घ) मार्च, 1980 के अन्त तक प्रत्येक मामले में कितना ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) छोटे तथा सीमांतक किसानों को ऋणों का संवितरण न करने के लिए, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1981 के दौरान सभेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन कुल 1.18 लाख रुपये के 25 ऋणों को वित्त पोषित किया गया।

(घ) मार्च, 1981 के दौरान, सभेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम (आई० आर० डी० पी०) के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त हुए 2048 आवेदनों की छानबीन की जा रही है तथा उपयुक्त मामलों में आवश्यक औपचारिकताओं के पूरा होने पर संवितरण किया जाएगा।

**Public Deposits accepted by Public Limited Companies and Public Enterprises**

4453. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of public deposits accepted by (i) public limited companies in the private sector and (ii) public enterprises during the years 1977-78 to 1980-81;

(b) the quantum of inter-corporate deposits in the private sector,

(c) the quantum of inter-corporate investments in the private sector; and

(d) effect of such inter-corporate deposits and investments in the flow of funds into the banking sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As per the statistics available with the Reserve Bank, as on 31.3.78 the public limited companies in private sector and Government companies held

deposits and exempted loans as under:

	Deposits	Exempted loans	Total
	(Rs. in crores)		
Public Ltd. Companies in Private Sector	776.8	659.4	1436.2
Govt. Companies	46.1	102.6	148.7

The information regarding the years 1978-79 1979-80 and 1980-81 is not available.

(b) Inter-company deposits held by the reporting non-banking companies as on 31.3.78 stood at Rs. 134.6 crores.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank has no specific information in this regard. However, the effect of inter-corporate deposits and investments on the flow of funds into the banking sector is not likely to be significant.

**धर्मार्थ न्यास**

4454. श्रीधर्म भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में अनेक धर्मार्थ न्यास कायम हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि इनमें से अधिकतर न्यास की स्थापना आयकर से बचने और अपने व्यक्तिगत हितों की पूर्ति के लिए की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक कार्य में संलग्न इन कथित धर्मार्थ न्यासों के कारण की उच्च स्तरीय जांच कराने का है ?



बिस्व मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिलोबिया) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जी, नहीं। आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए समुचित रक्षोपाय विद्यमान हैं कि ऐसे न्यासों की आय को धर्मार्थ प्रयोजनों में लगाया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

#### Setting up of Neem Seed Oil Extraction Plant

4455. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Neem-seed oil extraction plants in the country during 1981-82;

(b) if so, the number of such plants going to be set up in Orissa;

(c) whether such plants will be set jointly by the Centre and the States; and

(d) the detail thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). There is no proposal to set up new plants for the processing only of Neem seed in the country by the Central Government. A scheme has, however, been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan to augment vegetable oil supplies from the various oilseeds of tree and forest origin. This scheme would be implemented by the Central Government through the agency of the concerned State Governments including Orissa. Discus-

sions are going on with Orissa Government in this regard towards the drawing up of a detailed project which could include an oil processing plant also. The thrust of the scheme is mainly towards the development and exploitation of sal seed, though inclusion of other seeds like Neem may also be considered on merits.

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को डालरों में ऋण के लिए ब्रिटेन के साथ समझौता

4456. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग को 20 करोड़ डालर का ऋण देने के लिए सहमत हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए समझौते का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बिस्व मंत्री (श्री धार० बँकटरामन) :

(क) और (ख). ब्रिटेन के साथ तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के लिए 20 करोड़ डालर के ऋण के सम्बन्ध में कोई करार नहीं हुआ है। सम्भवतः प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध 20.00 करोड़ अमेरिकी डालर के उस ब्यूरो डालर ऋण से है जिसके लिए तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने सत्ताईस बैंकों के सिंडीकेट के साथ 6 मार्च, 1981 को लंदन में हस्ताक्षर किए थे। इन बैंकों में मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स हैनोवर ट्रस्ट लिमिटेड, बैंक आफ टोकियो लिमिटेड शामिल हैं तथा भारतीय स्टेट

बैंक प्रबन्धक नेता है। ऋण किस्तों का स्थूल व्योरा इस प्रकार है :

ऋण की राशि .	. 20.00 करोड़ अमेरिकी डालर
प्रयोजन .	. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के सामान्य कार्यों का वित्त पोषण
वापसी अदायगी .	. 10 छमाही किस्तों में जो करार के प्रभावी होने की तारीख से 30 महीने के पश्चात् आरम्भ होंगी।
ब्याज की वार्षिक दर .	. पहले दो वर्षों के लिए लंदन अंतर-बैंक सरकारी दर (लिबर) + 3/8 प्रतिशत और शेष अवधि के लिए लंदन अंतर-बैंक सरकारी दर + 1/2 प्रतिशत
वचनबद्धता शुल्क .	. ऋण की उपयोग में न लाई गई कुल राशि पर 3/8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक
प्रबन्ध शुल्क .	. कुल वचनबद्ध राशि का 1/2 प्रतिशत
एजेंसी शुल्क .	. 50,000 अमेरिकी डालर
कानून संबंधी और अन्य खर्च	50,000 अमेरिकी डालर की सीमा के अन्दर अन्दर वास्तविक खर्च

#### Trade agreement with Bangla- desh

4457. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been signed by India and Bangladesh for promoting trade and commerce; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh and signed on 4th October, 1980.

(b) The Agreement, the text of which is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See No. LT-2173/82) is of general 'Meet-Favoured Nation' type in terms of

which trade is conducted in freely convertible currency in accordance with the import export and foreign exchange laws, regulations and procedures of the two countries.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

4458. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भी बिहार के पटना जिले में नौबलपुर, दीघा, बीहटा, विक्रम फूलवाड़ी, मसौदी, पुनपुन और धनरुआ आदि में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं द्वारा गरीब किसानों, बेरोजगार स्थ स्नातकों, छोटे कारीगरों आदि को ऋण नहीं दिए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बारोट) : (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय-समय पर सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को, गरीब किसानों, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, छोटे शिल्पकारों इत्यादि की ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अनुदेश जारी किए जाते हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र में तथा लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों को समुचित मात्रा में ऋण प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। किसी कठिनाई या बैंकों द्वारा लापरवाही बरतने का जब भी कोई विशिष्ट मामला, सरकार तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की जानकारी में लाया जाता है, तो उसकी जांच की जाती है।

(ख) से (घ). माननीय सदस्य द्वारा विहित रूप से अग्रेषित नौबतपुर पंचायत समिति के प्रमुख की एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी जिसमें विशिष्ट रूप से यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि बिहटा स्थित भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की कृषि विकास शाखा तथा बैंक आफ इण्डिया की नौबतपुर शाखा छोटे किसानों, ग्रामीण शिल्पकारों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के सदस्यों को ऋण प्रदान नहीं कर रही थीं। उक्त दोनों बैंकों द्वारा मामले की जांच की गई थी। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उनकी बिहटा स्थित शाखा के विषय लगाए गए आरोप तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं हैं तथा बैंक द्वारा यह बात

शिकायतकर्ता को भी स्पष्ट कर दी गई थी। बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचना दी है कि नौबतपुर शाखा में वसूली 7 प्रतिशत से भी कम है जिससे शाखा का अधिकांश समय व्यतिक्रमों खातों के बारे में तकाजें करने में निकल जाता है। फिर भी, बैंक ने अपने क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय की इस शाखा के कार्यकरण को सुधारने के वास्ते अनुदेश दिए हैं जिससे कि बेहतर कार्यानिष्पादन हो सके।

जबलपुर तथा बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के बीच विमान सेवा

4459. श्री सुन्दर शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जबलपुर को बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा अन्य नगरों को विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) दिल्ली से भोपाल, जबलपुर, रायपुर की विमान सेवाओं को कब तक दैनिक सेवा बना दिया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अन्नत प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइंस की भोपाल, जबलपुर, रायपुर मार्ग पर अपनी सप्ताह में तीन सेवाओं की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की फिलहाल कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

Proposal to construct more Five Star Hotels

4461. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JAD-EJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct more 5 star hotels dur-

ing the next Five Year Plan in the country; and

(b) if so, their number and location selected and the amount earmarked?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 of the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, includes a provision for the construction of a 300-room hotel of the five star category at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200 lakhs at New Delhi. Besides, the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, is constructing two hotels of the five star category, a 275-room hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 1448.95 lakhs at Srinagar and a 355-room hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 1603.00 lakhs at Bombay.

#### Agreements with USA for Financing Development Projects

4462. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some agreements were signed between U.S. and India at New Delhi in December, 1980 for financing the development projects in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of loans and grants which will be given by U.S. as per the agreements; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Four agreements providing for \$90.6 million of loans and \$9.4 million of grant were signed on 15-12-1980 with the United States Agency for International Development. The loans are for fertilizer imports (\$35 million), agricultural credit through support to the lending programme for minor irrigation of the Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation (\$ 35.6 million)

and medium irrigation projects in Rajasthan (\$20 million). The loans are repayable over a period of 40 years including a grace period of 10 years and carry an interest rate of 2 per cent during the first ten years and 3 per cent thereafter. The grant of \$ 9.4 million is to further assist Government of India's Model Plan for basic health and family planning services in selected districts in the five states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

#### शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना

4463. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड ने वर्ष 1969 में शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवकों को प्रशिक्षण देने की योजना आरम्भ की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितने युवकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है और प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय बाद राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् ने यह योजना राज्यों को सौंप दी थी और योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त करने के नोटिस जारी कर दिये थे और इस प्रकार वे बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार बेरोजगार हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) बोर्ड द्वारा छुटनी किये गये इन सभी कर्मचारियों को सेवा में बहाल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री कुर्सीद आलाम खाँ) : (क) जी,  
नहीं

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते

गलीचों का निर्यात

4464. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या  
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय हस्त-  
शिल्प बोर्ड ने 1969 में गलीचों के निर्यात की  
योजना आरम्भ की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने मूल्य के  
गलीचों का निर्यात किया गया और इस  
योजना के व्यपगत होने से पहले कितनी  
विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय विकास  
परिषद् का विचार गलीचों के निर्यात की  
योजना पुनः आरम्भ करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ तो क्या राष्ट्रीय  
विकास परिषद् का विचार उन कर्मचारियों  
को रोजगार प्रदान करने का है जो अखिल  
भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड द्वारा आरम्भ की  
गई गलीचा योजना के व्यपगत होने पर  
बेरोजगार हो गये थे ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
कुर्सीद आलाम खाँ) : (क)  
जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

# Bank Credit under Rural Investment Development Programme

4465. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH  
THAKUR: Will the Minister of  
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware  
that the artisans, weaker sections and  
agriculturists have not been getting  
their due share of bank credit from  
nationalised banks under the Rural  
Investment Development Program-  
me;

(b) if so, the steps Government  
propose to take to liberalise the  
scheme to give maximum benefit to  
these sections of the society; and

(c) the quantum of loan given to  
artisans, weaker sections and agricul-  
turists during the year 1980 under the  
Rural Investment Development Pro-  
gramme of the nationalised banks in  
Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Pre-  
sumably, the Hon'ble Member is re-  
ferring to the commercial banks' advances under the scheme of the  
Integrated Rural Development Pro-  
gramme of the Government. The  
Government and the Reserve Bank  
monitor the performance of the banks  
regarding their advances to agricul-  
tural sector including the various  
rural programme like Integrated Rural  
Development Programme. Cases of  
complaints regarding non-availability  
of bank loans to individuals are look-  
en into at appropriate levels.

(b) The Scheme of Integrated Rural  
Development Programme has been  
designed to assist the poorer sections  
of the rural population to raise them-  
selves above the poverty line. It  
envisages a Government subsidy of  
one-third to one-fourth of the cost of  
the scheme for different categories of  
borrowers.

To accelerate the flow of bank credit  
to the weaker sections the following

measures have been introduced by the Government:—

(i) The proportion of advances to the priority sectors has been increased to 40 per cent to be achieved by 1985.

(ii) As part of the 20-Point Programme, 50 per cent of the advances in agriculture have to be towards small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers to be achieved by 1983, 12.5 per cent of the advances to the small scale industries have to be towards the weaker sections whose loan limit does not exceed Rs. 25,000, this target has to be achieved by 1985.

(iii) The differential rate of interest scheme is being introduced with greater vigour.

(iv) Banks will evolve special schemes tailored to the requirements of the beneficiaries of the 26 Point Programme as part of their District Credit Plans.

(v) Banks have been advised to adopt simplified application forms in regional languages and simplified lending procedures, including released security and margin norms, in their lending to agriculture.

(c) The quantum of loans disbursed by commercial banks under IRD programme in Madhya Pradesh is as given below:

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	1979-80	1980-81
	(up to August, 1980)	
(i) Short term	18.35	17.76
(ii) Medium term	233.70	79.11
(iii) Long term	186.26	44.86
Total	438.31	141.73

**Fuel saving by straightening of Air Routes.**

4467. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been found a possibility of saving fuel following the straightening of air routes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following routes have been straightened from mid-November, 1980:—

- Delhi/Nagpur
- Ranchi/Calcutta
- Gauhati/Tezpur
- Bombay/Jamnagar
- Bombay/Bangalore
- Lucknow/Patna
- Gauhati/Mohanbari
- Bombay/Rajkot

The straightening of the above routes would result in an estimated saving of about 3,800 kgs. of fuel per day i.e. annual financial saving at the present cost of fuel will be about Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

Monitoring and regular studies are also carried out on a continuous basis to devise steps for economy in fuel expenditure, in consultation with Director General of Civil Aviation without compromising with the highest standards of flight safety.

**India to have joint ventures among Developing Nations**

4468. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had suggested a joint venture and trade flows, among the developing nations, during the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Conference held in New Delhi;

(b) whether any decision in this regard was taken during the conference;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) steps to be taken in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KIHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) During the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned countries held in New Delhi, India, Algeria and Yugoslavia had proposed that in the Declaration the Ministers express their conviction of the urgent need to exercise a common will in order to import momentum to economic co-operation among developing countries and to establish suitable mechanism to make full use of developing countries' existing complementarities, resources and capacities for their mutual benefit and collective economic progress. It was further proposed that the high level meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries Scheduled to be held in Caracas in May, 1981 should adopt positive and action oriented decisions on concrete modalities, projects, arrangements and programmes. The joint proposal also included a recommendation for launching the negotiating phase of Global System of Trade Preferences by a meeting of Ministries of Trade of Developing Countries, and under-taking early action for establishing joint projects relating to the creation of production or processing capacities. The final declaration that was adopted by the Ministers emphasized the intrinsic value of co-operation among developing countries in the acceleration of economic development and recommended that the high level Caracas Conference should result in adoption of positive action-oriented and concrete modalities, projects, arrangements and programmes in all aspects of economic co-operation among developing countries.

(c) and (d): The Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries has not given any concrete recommendations on which action has to be taken by individual governments at present.

It has only made recommendation for the proposed high level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in Caracas to take certain decisions. Government of India propose to participate in the Caracas Conference and in the preparatory meetings for it.

#### **Excise Duty Exemption on Refined Diesel Oil used by Mechanised Fishing Vessels.**

4469. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to exempt refined diesel oil used by mechanised fishing vessels from excise duty irrespective of their length and H P. of their marine engines;

(b) whether such exemption is proposed to be extended to all fishing vessels who produce evidence of export of fish; and

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed that such an exemption should be granted, so that the State Governments need not give subsidy to such fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c): The Ministry of Agriculture have received a representation from the Government of Maharashtra in which the State Government have requested for exemption of excise duty on H.S.D Oil for small mechanised boats. That Ministry is, therefore, proposing modifications to the existing concession, both in respect of the prescribed procedure for availing of the concession, and its extension to all mechanised boats, irrespective of size.

#### **Request from Maharashtra Government for Edible Oil**

4470. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expected production of edible oil during this season;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra had asked for 5000 tonnes of edible oil per month and they have been supplied as 1000 MT. in January, 1981; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not meeting the requirements of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) The total production of edible oils during the oil year 1980-81 is currently estimated to be about 26 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Government of Maharashtra had projected their public distribution requirements of edible oils between 5000 to 8000 MT's per month for the current oil year (November, 1980—October, 1981). The State Government was given an allocation of 3000 MT's of edible oils for the month of January, 1981 apart from an ad-hoc allocation of 5000 MT's each in the months of November and December, 1980. Considering the need to regulate imports of edible oils and to meet the requirements of various States for supply under the public distribution system actual allocations are being made after making a realistic assessment of the requirements of the respective States. Allocations of imported edible oils made to the State Governments from time to time are generally based on population, demand, consumption-pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils in the concerned State and other relevant factors.

#### Rated Capacity for various Products produced at Bokaro Steel Plant

4471. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present rated capacity for various products produced at the Bokaro Steel Plant and the actual production thereof during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (up till 28th February, 1981); and

(b) when production is likely to start in the second phase of expansion of the Bokaro Steel and how far capacity under each category of the products is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Bokaro Steel Plant is to be set up in two stages, Stage-I with an initial capacity of 1.7 million tonnes ingot steel per annum and Stage-II for expanding this capacity to 4.0 million tonnes ingot steel per annum. Stage-I was completed in February, 1978 and Stage-II is at present under implementation. Meanwhile, expansion to a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes was completed and commissioned in the last quarter of 1978-79. The following table gives the installed capacity at 1.7 million tonnes ingot steel per annum stage, available installed capacity at present, actual production during 1979-80 and the first eleven months of 1980-81:—

Product	(1000 tonnes)			
	Installed capacity		Actual production	
	1.7 MT	Available at present	1979-80	1980-81 (11 months)
Hot Metal	2735	2735	1694	1525
Pig Iron for sale	880	358	280	688
Ingot	1700	2500	1426	811
Salcable Steel				
HRC Coils/Sheets/Plates	880	1496	678	496
CRC Coils /Sheets	475	475	156	123
Others	..	..	15	107
Total	1355	1971	849	726



(b) The likely dates of commissioning of 4.0 Million tonnes per annum stage are as under:

4.0 million tonnes stage ingot production . . . . .	September, 1982
4.0 million tonnes stage excluding Cold Rolling Mill expansion . . . . .	December, 1982
Cold Rolling Mill expansion . . . . .	September, 1983

The capacity after the completion of the 4.0 million tonnes per annum stage would be as under :—

	(’000 tonnes)
Product	Installed capacity at 4.0 MT
Hot Metal . . . . .	4585
Pig Iron for sale . . . . .	714
Ingot . . . . .	4000
Salable Steel	
—HR Coils/Sheets/Plates	1496
—CR Coils/sheets	1390
—Black plates	170
—Galvanised sheets	100
—Total :	3156

#### Trade with South Korea

4472. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and South Korea have decided to boost bilateral trade to one billion dollars in the next four years;

(b) if so, whether this trade will be through Government channels or private agencies will also be associated;

(c) the broad outlines of the items identified for import and export; and

(d) whether any consortium to fight protectionism in West, is also envisaged; if so, its broad details and how it will function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) In the 3rd Joint Meeting of the Indo-South Korean Joint Business Councils held in Seoul on February 28, 1981, two Councils agreed that they should endeavour to expand the two way

trade to one billion dollars within a period of 3 to 4 year.

(b) This matter did not figure in the discussions of the meeting.

(c) The Indian delegation expressed its interest in major export items such as synthetic fibres, fertilizers, ships, edible oils, organic chemicals and iron and steel articles from South Korea. The Korean delegation expressed its interest in increasing the imports of natural resources, components, spares and accessories, cutting-grinding machines, agricultural product and animal food etc., from India.

(d) On their way to Seoul the Indian delegation also visited Hong Kong and Taiwan. As India, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea are the major suppliers of textile items to the industrialised importing countries, a consensus was arrived to avolve a common approach among the four countries to be able to present a united front at the negotiations on Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA). The details of the approach to be adopted have not been discussed yet.

#### Deposits of Iron Ore in Mohindergarh, Haryana

4473. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge deposits of iron ore exist in Mohindergarh district of Haryana;

(b) if so, the estimated stock of iron ore and its quality; and

(c) whether Government propose considering the proposal to setting up a big iron plant there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Preliminary investigation, aided by drilling, has indicated reserve of iron ore (magnetite) of 7.43 million tonnes from two zones, namely, Nanglia-Dhonkhora and Dhanota-Dhancholi regions, of Mohindergarh district, Haryana. The grade varies from 46 to 69 per cent iron, 0.01 to 0.87 per cent sulphur and 0.05 to 0.90 per cent phosphorous.

(c) The Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation is taking steps for preparation of mining feasibility report for the proposed pig iron plant based on iron ore deposits of Mohindergarh.

#### Cut in output by Steel Plant

4474. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the steel plants in country had recently restored to cut their out-put due to coal and power shortage; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The production of steel in the integrated steel plants has suffered substantially due to continued shortages of coal and power since April, 1979. However, as a result of several measures taken by the Government in the last few months, some of which are indicated below, the production has picked up from October, 1980:—

- (i) Optimising the out put of coking coal from the Coal India Ltd., as well as captive coal mines;
- (ii) making up the shortfall in the supplies of indigenous coking coal by import of low ash, prime quality coking coal;
- (iii) increasing the power availability in steel plants by maximising their captive generation;

(iv) stepping up the power supply to steel plants from public utilities like DVC, MPEB and OSEB; and

(v) close coordination between the main input supply agencies viz., coal, power and railways, at various levels, including close monitoring and frequent review by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

#### Demand of Pig iron and steel of Haryana

4475. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of pig iron and steel of Haryana; and

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no statutory control on distribution of iron and steel. These are distributed now in accordance with the guidelines for distribution of iron and steel announced by the Joint Plant Committee. These guidelines do not provide for any system of State-wise allocation. There is thus also no system of computation of demand on a State-wise basis.

#### Setting up of more steel plants in public sector and mini steel plants in private sector

4476. SHRI CHIRAJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made to establish more steel plants in Public Sector and mini-steel plants in private sector during the next Five Year Plan to meet the increasing demand of iron and steel in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Provision has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the implementation of Vizag Steel Project and also for a second new steel plant, both in the public sector. There is also provision for speedy implementation of expansion schemes at Bokaro and Bhilai and for modernisation and replacement programmes to quickly enhance the productive capacities and productivity of existing steel plants.

As for the setting up of mini steel plants in the private sector, it is not necessary to make financial provision in the Five Year Plan. However, in view of the fact that electric arc furnaces (mini-steel plants) are power intensive and have so far been dependent on various ameliorative measures taken by the Government to rehabilitate them, the Industrial Policy guidelines do not at present provide for any addition of new steel-melting capacity in this Sector.

#### **Shortage of one rupee Notes**

**4477. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the extreme shortage of "One Rupees" Notes and Coins, particularly "20-paise" coin; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortage and the steps taken by Government to overcome this shortage?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b). Since the introduction of one-rupee coins, the output of one-rupee notes has been progressively reduced and the output of 2-rupee notes has been substantially increased to meet the demand for lower denomination notes. The public is, therefore, expected to use more of one-rupee coins and of 2-rupee notes. Recently, some stray complaints about shortage of 4400 LS—7.

one-rupee coins have been received and, therefore, the output thereof is being further increased.

The minting of 20-paise coins was discontinued in December, 1971 and, therefore, those coins are rarely found in circulation. There are, however, sufficient stocks of 10-paise and 5-paise coins to meet the public demand.

#### **Tourism among students and teachers**

**4478. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme for encouraging tourism among students and teachers so as to enable them to visit various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the nature of the facilities and concessions made available to them for transport and lodging;

(c) whether a consolidated booklet containing the facilities offered by the various State Governments and Central Government Departments/Corporations would be published for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the likely date by which it would be done?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b). The Government has constructed during various Plan periods a chain of Youth Hostels to promote and encourage youth travel. These Youth Hostels in addition to offering low cost accommodation also work as nucleus of youth activities like trekking, mountaineering, winter sports, etc. The State Governments have also constructed Tourist Bungalows and Travellers Lodges which provide inexpensive accommodation. Various Tourism Development Corporation set up by State Governments run package/conducted tours at economical rates. Indian Railways offer concessions for the educational tours conducted by various schools, colleges

and other organisations. Indian Airlines also offer concessions to bona fide students and teachers for travel within India.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at this stage.

(d) Does not arise.

**AI connection between Sharjah and Bombay/Trivandrum**

4479. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:  
SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two flights by Air India connected Sharjah with Bombay and Trivandrum were scheduled to be inaugurated from February 17;

(b) if so, whether the inaugural flight was postponed; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The flight was cancelled/postponed due to technical reasons.

**Overall export of iron ore**

4480. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the overall export of iron ore of our country in 1979-80;

(b) the expected amount of overall export of Iron ore in 1980-81;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to augment the overall export of Iron ore in 1981-82; and

(d) if so, the expected amount of export of Iron ore during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) The total exports of iron ore from India during 1979-80 amounted to 24.88 Million Tonnes.

(b) The overall exports of iron ore during 1980-81 are expected to be around 28 Million Tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The iron ore exports from India during 1981-82 are expected to be around 30 Million Tonnes.

**Export of Minerals**

4481. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mineral exports have played an important part in India's foreign trade;

(b) if so, the percentage of increase upto 1979;

(c) what was the position in 1980; and

(d) what steps are being taken to improve mineral exports in 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) & (b). The export of minerals and ores was only 4 per cent of the total exports made by India in 1950-51. In 1978-79, 6 per cent of the total exports made were of minerals. Table below gives the details:

Year	Mineral exports crores	Total exports crores
1950-51	23.3	600.86
1978-79	333.4	5726.2

Over a period of 28 years, mineral exports should an annual growth rate of 10 per cent against the growth rate of 8.4 per cent for overall exports.

(c) In 1979-80, mineral exports were valued at Rs. 379.50 crores and showed percentage growth rate of 15 per cent over 1978-79 figures.

(d) Export of minerals and ores is made after taking into account the indigenous demand and reserve position. Among the steps being taken to boost mineral exports are identification of new markets abroad, creation of infra-structural facilities and optimum utilisation of existing capacities of production to generate exportable surpluses.

**Issue of appointing consumers' representatives on Textile Committee**

4482. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3542 on 12th December, 1980 regarding appointment of consumer's representatives on Textile Committee and State;

(a) whether the issue of appointing consumer's representatives on the Textile Committee has been concluded; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, reasons for the delay and when the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The issue of appointing a consumers' representative on the Textiles Committee under the existing provisions of the Textiles Committee Act & Rules has been examined. Govt. have been advised that a representative of the consumers who does not have the requisite qualifications prescribed in the Act and Rules, cannot be appointed.

**Representation from Thana Small Scale Industries Association, Maharashtra**

4483. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3657 on 12th

December, 1980 regarding representation from Thana Small Scale Industries Association, Maharashtra and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the question of the incidence of guarantee fees;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons thereof and when it shall be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). It is for the credit institutions to decide whether the burden of the fees for the credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries is to be borne by them or passed on to borrowers partly or wholly. While prescribing the fee payable, the Government or the Credit Guarantee Corporation with whom it has been decided to merge the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries, cannot stipulate the source for payment of the fee.

**Restriction for station managers to issue complimentary tickets of A.I.**

4484. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Station Managers are authorised to issue complimentary tickets for the tourists agencies and other airlines employees in the name of the business/sales promotion;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that in return these Managers or their colleagues get similar concession from the other foreign airlines for themselves or their family members; and

(c) what action he proposes to take to restrict the issue of such complimentary

mentary tickets at higher levels only and prevent such staff from accepting complimentary tickets without the permission of the Air-India Headquarters and stop such malpractices?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The employees of Air India receive complimentary transportation on other airlines as per IATA Rules, on the basis of written requests issued by Air India.

(c) Does not arise in view of the fact that no malpractice is involved in this system and requests for complimentary transportation on other carriers are made in the case of all levels of employees.

**Foreign exchange released to Director/ Executives of Large Industrial Houses**

**4485. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange released to the Directors/Executives—both seniors and Juniors—and technical personnel of the first 5 large Industrial Houses in the country for their foreign visits during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto 28-2-81); and

(b) what independent machinery has been provided to check against any misuse of the foreign exchange?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** (a) Information is being collected from the Regional Offices of the Reserve Bank of India and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The cases of misuse of foreign exchange are dealt with by the Directorate of Enforcement which has been set up under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973.

**Forest lodge in Simulipal National Park of Orissa**

**4486. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state is there any proposal pending with the I.T.D.C. for construction of a Forest Lodge in the Simulipal National Park of Orissa, if so, what action Government have taken to expedite the implementation of the proposal in view of high tourist potentiality?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA):** No Sir, no proposal is pending with the ITDC regarding the construction of a Forest Lodge at Simulipal National Park.

The Central Department of Tourism, however, proposes to construct a Forest Lodge at the Simulipal National Park through the agency of ITDC. The site for the Forest Lodge has been selected. The State Government has been requested to improve the approach road to the site and take steps for providing of electricity before further work can be taken up.

**Extension of service granted to Director in Air India**

**4487. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3688 on 12th December, 1980 regarding extension of service in Public Corporations and state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises have recently cleared the grant of extension of service of some officers of the rank of Director in the Air India beyond the age of superannuation contrary to the instructions issued by it, as referred to in the reply;

(b) if so, the considerations which weighed with the Bureau in this behalf;

(c) whether the Director, Ground Support, Air-India who has been given the extension does not even hold the Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (A.M.E.) Licence in any category for the existing fleet of Air-India's aircraft; and

(d) if so, whether this vital aspect was brought to the notice of the Bureau by the sponsoring Ministry and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA):** (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has granted extension of service to the Director, Ground Services, Air India, for a period of six months beyond the age of superannuation with effect from 1-2-81. This was done in view of the fact that the next person in line for promotion in that department, does not have adequate experience at present. Clearance from BPE was not necessary in this case.

(c) Shri Nimkar, Director, Ground Services, Air India who has been granted extension holds category 'C' (Maintenance) AME licence for—

- (i) P&W R—1830 Series and
- (ii). Bristol Hercules 630 Series.
- (d) Does not arise. /

#### **Payment of overtime to G.I.C. Employees**

4488. **SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of overtime paid by the General Insurance Corporation of India to its employees during the last five years; year-wise and category-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to minimise the overtime allowance in this Corporation and if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Overtime is payable only to Class III and Class IV employees of the General Insurance Corporation of India. The total amount of overtime paid during the last five years is as under:—

Year	Overtime
	(Rs. in lacs)
1976	16.50
1977	18.72
1978	26.05
1979	38.56
1980 (Upto June '80)	19.86

(b) G.I.C. has been instructed to bring down the incidence of overtime payment to the extent possible.

#### **Decision of Banks regarding viability of Units**

4489. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of the 16,947 sick units identified by the end of December, 1979, the Commercial banks have considered only 4142 units as potentially viable and 7871 as non-viable;

(b) if so, whether the banks have still to decide on the viability of the remaining units;

(c) what is the total bank outlay on these units;

(d) whether the number of sick units enjoying aggregate bank finance of Rs. 1 crore and above has risen from end of June, 1979;

(e) if so, whether the RBI in its report has once again reiterated that while approving credit proposals as part of the rehabilitation programmes for large sick units including amalgamation or merger with healthy units in certain cases banks entered into commitments involving undue sacrifices; and

(f) if so, the directives by the RBI in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). As per the latest information available with the Reserve Bank of India, 22366 industrial units, including small units were identified and reported as sick as on 31-12-1979. The position of viable and non-viable sick units and also the amount of bank credit outstanding as on 31-12-1979 is given below:—

	No. of units	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
Potentially viable units	5628	1172.53
Non-viable units	10972	245.91
Units whose viability is stills to be decided	5766	203.11
	22366	1622.55

(d) The number of sick industrial units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore and above identified and reported as sick increased from 345 as on 30-6-1979 to 378 as on 31-12-1979.

(e) and (f). In Reserve Bank of India's latest report on Currency and Finance (1979-80), it was observed that while approving credit proposals as part of rehabilitation programme for large sick units including amalgamation/merger with healthy units, in certain cases, banks entered into commitments involving undue sacrifices on their part.

In the case of sick units, banks participate in suitable package programme of rehabilitation involving some sacrifice. Reserve Bank of India has advised the bank that in cases where such sacrifices are to be made on account of social obligations, the burden of sacrifice should be shared, right to review the terms and condi-

tions reserved and Reserve Bank of India's prior clearance obtained where rate of interest in the rehabilitation scheme is sought to be lower than the minimum stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India.

#### Credit from US aid for purchase of D.A.P. and Urea

4490. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Aid has given a credit of \$ 66 million for the purchase of D.A.P. and Urea; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The US AID have so far extended loans totalling \$ 101 million for financing the import of fertilizers like DAP, Urea and Ammonium Sulphate. This assistance has been extended through three agreements, the first for \$ 22 million on 28-9-1979, the second for \$ 44 million on 27-5-1980 and the third for \$ 35 million on 15-12-1980.

(b) These loans are repayable in US Dollars over 40 years, including a grace period of 10 years with an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum for the first 10 years and 3 per cent per annum thereafter.

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਘਰੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਬੈਂਕ ਨੇ ਬੋਝਾਬਾਝੀ ਨੇ  
ਲੀ ਗਈ ਬਨਰਾਸ਼ਿ

4491. ਭੀ ਆਰ. ਐਨ. ਰਾਕੇਸ਼ :  
ਬੀਜੀ ਗੀਤਾ ਮੁਕਾਬਲੇ :

ਕੀ ਬਿਲ ਮੰਤਰੀ ਯਹ ਬਤਾਨੇ ਕੀ ਕੁਧਾ  
ਕਰੇਗੇ ਕਿ :

(ਕ) ਕੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਘਰੋਂ ਸਿੱਖ ਬੈਂਕ ਕਨਾਟ  
ਪਲੇਸ ਕੀ "ਏਚ" ਬਲਾਕ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ ਨੇ 2.80  
ਲਾਖ ਰੁਪਏ ਕੀ ਬਨ ਰਾਸ਼ਿ ਅਤਿਅੰਤ ਗੁਰੂਪੂਰਨ  
ਭੰਗ ਨੇ ਬੋਝਾਬਾਝੀ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਲੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ ਕੀਉਂਕਿ  
ਉਸਨੇ ਸੰਬੰਧਿਤ ਰਿਕਾਰਡ ਭੀ ਸਾਬਕਾ ਹੈ, ਘਰੋਂ.



(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

चित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मदनमोहरी भारद्वाज) : (क) और (ख). पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि इसकी नई दिल्ली में कनाट सर्किस में, "एच" ब्लाक में स्थित शाखा में 2.80 लाख रुपये की राशि की घोषणा हुई है। यह घोषणा, शाखा में कुछ समय पहले खोले गए एक कालू खाते में 3 लाख रुपये की राशि के तार द्वारा जाली अन्तरण तथा तत्पश्चात् उस खाते से 2.80 लाख रुपये की राशि को निकाल कर की गई थी। बैंक ने और आगे सूचित किया है कि इस खाते से सम्बन्धित बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण कागजात भी गायब पाए गए हैं। बैंक ने पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज करा दी है तथा पुलिस इस मामले की जांच कर रही है।

**Double Payment of Drawback to M/s. Bhansali & Company Calcutta**

4492. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a double payment of drawback/tea export duty rebate worth Rs. five lakhs was made to M/s. Bhansali & Co., Calcutta;

(b) is it a fact that the matter came to Central Board of Excise and Customs, yet hardly any action was taken;

(c) is it a fact that the concerned bond has been destroyed and is not traceable;

(d) is it also a fact that the original file concerning this payment has also disappeared;

(e) is it a fact that deliberately this matter was lapsed by not issuing a demand within the prescribed limit of six months; and

(f) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) An anonymous complaint was received in the office of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and action was taken to investigate the matter through the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Does not arise in view of the replies at (a), (b) and (c) above.

#### Revenue from Tea Industry

4493. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue collected under different heads by the Central Government from the tea industry of North Bengal from 1977 to 1980, company-wise, both in the shape of direct taxes, namely Excise duty and Cess as well as indirect revenue and from the inputs used by the management of the gardens;

(b) the Income Tax realised from the owners of the Tea Gardens as well as from the employees, Managerial, Medical and Clerical staff right from Head Office to garden levels since 1977 to 1980, company-wise;

(c) out of this what percentage is actually spent for the backward areas where the Tea Gardens are normally located, since 1977 to 1980, year-wise break-up of the expenditure on development works under different heads; and

(d) whether Government propose to start ancillary industries in North Bengal around Tea Gardens to solve unemployment problems due to increase in population and influx from neighbouring countries, Nepal and Bangladesh;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Information relating to Income

Tax and Central Excise duty realised from the tea garden in North Bengal, to the extent available with the Government, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the development works in backward areas around tea gardens is not directly related to the revenue realised from that area. The revenue realised by the Centre is shared with the State Governments in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission made from time to time. State Governments in the Northern area raise resources for development works as a part of their plan programmes. In drawing their development programmes, they will no doubt take into account the State revenue as also the share of the State from taxes like the Income Tax and the Central Excise duty. There are also separate schemes which are either funded by States or based on central subvention. Full details of such development works in the Northern area will be available in plan documents.

(d) Government itself does not normally set up ancillary industries. However, adequate facilities and incentives are provided for the development of small and ancillary units by the private sector. In licensing new units, special care is taken to meet the requirements of backward states and states having special problems. Central Government gives a subsidy of 15 per cent for development of industries in backward areas. State Governments also provide facilities such as exemption from sales tax, infrastructural support, etc.

#### **STC to work for export of processed Foods to Soviet Union**

4494. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that STC has been entrusted the work of export of processed foods to the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the variety, quantity and quality as well as the cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Processed food items are not canalised items for export. STC competes with private exporters for foreign orders on these items. However, STC has been able to enter into contracts with the USSR trading organisation for exports of fruit juices, canned fruits, mixed fruit jams of a total quantity of 7,900 M.T. valued at Rs. 476.22 lakhs for supply to the USSR during 1981-82.

#### **Export of Rice**

4495. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export rice to various countries during the current year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) which are the countries to whom rice will be exported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Rice is to be exported under an overall ceiling from the surpluses which would be anticipated and after setting apart the requirements of the Public Distribution System. Basmati rice is allowed under O.G.L.

(c) Exports can be made to any country with which India has trade relations.

#### **Excise duty on Polyester Resin**

4496. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to reduce excise duty on polyester resin; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A pre-Budget Memorandum was received requesting *inter alia* reduction in excise duty on polyester resin.

(b) The Budget proposals announced on the 28th February, 1981 do not include any proposal to reduce excise duty on polyester resin.

**Burning of Bales of Cotton in the Godowns of Binny Limited at Cochin**

4497. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether valuable bales of cotton kept for Export to USSR by the Cotton Corporation of India in the godown of Binny Ltd. at Cochin were burnt and destroyed by fire on or about 5th February, 1981;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made to find out the causes of fire and/or fix the responsibility of this accident;

(c) the total loss in quantity and value due to fire and damage to cotton stocked in all the godowns of Binny Ltd., and the share belonging to CCI;

(d) whether the cotton was insured against fire and loss by the CCI and the Binny Ltd.; if so, the details of the insurance cover; and

(e) what arrangements have been made by CCI to fulfill the commitment to USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Some cotton bales meant for export to USSR and stored in Binny's godown were damaged due to fire on 5-2-81.

(b) Cotton Corporation of India has lodged a complaint with local Police Department.

(c) Only 5,400 bales of cotton belonging to CCI were stored in the godown that caught fire. Out of these, only 1,200 bales of Karnataka Varalaxmi Grade II of 1978-79 crop were damaged. The total loss is reported to be of the order of Rupees nine lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir. The insurance of cotton bales stored in the godown of M/s. Binny Ltd., was covered with M/s. United Insurance Co. Ltd.

(e) The Corporation offered to USSR to substitute 1,200 bales of cotton which were damaged by fire by fresh supply but USSR is reported to be not interested.

**Non Payment of Interest to IDBI by Big Houses**

4498. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a large number of cases big business houses have stalled the payment of interest on the loans taken by them from the IDBI resulting in constraints on the resources of the IDBI;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for the non-payment of the outstanding interest dues by the big business houses; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As on 30-6-1980, 18 companies belonging to 14 Large Houses registered under the MRTD Act have defaulted in payment of interest amount due to the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to the tune of Rs. 449.17 lakhs. The amount of interest in

default of payment forms 2.1 per cent of the amount of disbursements to Large Houses registered under the MRTP Act and 0.43 per cent of the total amount of disbursements on that date. It would not be correct to conclude from this that the amount in default has resulted in constraints on the resources of the IDBI;

(b) The reasons for default include sickness in the industry, difficulties due to power-cuts, shortage/non-availability of raw materials cost overruns, unsatisfactory industrial relations etc.

Government does not consider it in public interest to publicise the names of industrial concerns who are or have been in default at a particular point of time.

(c) IDBI makes all possible efforts to ensure the timely payment of interest and other dues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical discussions with the promoters/chief executives of defaulting concerns etc. In deserving and viable cases or detailed examination of requests from assisted companies rescheduling of interest payment is resorted to. In regard to sick units, after detailed examination, rehabilitation programmes are drawn up in suitable cases. Where other steps for recovery fail, change in management recall of advances/legal action is resorted to.

#### Marketing Facilities to Small Units of Handloom Industry

4499. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of marketing facilities given by Government to the small units of handloom industry in India;

(b) the names of the Government agencies and private bodies engaged in extending marketing facilities to the handloom industry in India; and

(c) the procedure adopted by such agencies and bodies in helping the small units of handloom industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Assistance provided by Government of India for the Handloom Industry is with a view to assist weavers in the cooperative sector and those covered by State Handloom Development Corporations. In order to support the marketing effort in the handloom sector, Government of India assists State Governments by way of providing share capital contribution to the Apex Marketing Federations of weavers cooperatives and the State Handloom Development Corporations. This assistance, which is to be matched by the State Government is provided with a view to widen the share capital base of the Apex Federation/Handloom Corporations that they can enlarge their marketing operations. Government of India assistance is also made available to the primary level cooperatives of weavers which function as production-cum-sale societies.

Government of India have also been assisting the marketing efforts in the handloom sector by way of a scheme under which 20 per cent Rebate (to be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments) is offered for a given period in a year on the sale of handloom cloth. Besides, Government of India also organises Handloom Export in some of the larger cities of the country in order to bring handloom fabrics to the urban consumer. 20 per cent Special Rebate is offered on the sale of Handloom fabrics at the Handloom Expos. Government of India have also been funding market surveys in order to develop appropriate strategies for marketing of handlooms. Personnel engaged in the marketing of handloom fabrics are trained in marketing management under the aegis of the Government of India.

(b) A statement showing the list of Government agencies and cooperative organisations engaged in extending marketing facilities to the handloom industry is attached. As stated at (a) above, Cooperatives of handloom weavers at the primary level function as Production-cum-Sale Societies, Government do not have information regarding the number of private bodies engaged in extending marketing facilities to the handloom industry.

(c) Cooperative Apex Marketing Federations and the State Government Corporations engaged in the development of handlooms are procuring handloom goods from weavers in the cooperative sector or those working in the Government sponsored Handloom Development Projects. The goods so procured are marketed through the retail outlets of the Apex Federation or the State Handloom Development Corporation. The Primary Weavers Coop. Societies also undertaken retail and wholesale marketing through their own sales outlets or through private trade.

#### Statement

##### *List of Agencies/Organisations Marketing Handloom Products*

1. Assam Government Marketing Corporation Ltd.
2. Assam Apex Weavers and Artisans Cooperative Federation.
3. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
4. Bihar State Handloom, Powerloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation.
5. The Chandigarh Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd.
6. Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation.
7. Gujarat State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
8. Haryana State Handloom & Handicrafts Corporation Ltd.
9. Haryana Handloom Weavers Apex Cooperative Societies Ltd.
10. Himachal Pradesh State Handicrafts and Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
11. Jammu & Kashmir Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd.
12. Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
13. Karnataka State Silk Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd.
14. Karnataka State Silk Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
15. Karnataka State Woollen Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
16. The Kerala Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
17. Kerala State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd.
18. M.P. State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society.
19. M.P. State Textile Corporation.
20. Vidharbha Weavers Central Cooperative Society Ltd.
21. Western Maharashtra Cooperative Association.
22. Maharashtra State Handloom Corporation Ltd.
23. Maharashtra State Handloom Cooperative Federation Ltd.
24. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation.
25. Orissa State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
26. Orissa State Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
27. Pondicherry State Weavers Cooperative Society.

28. Punjab State Handloom & Textile Development Corporation.
29. Rajasthan Handloom Project Board.
30. Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahakari Sangh Ltd.
31. Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation.
32. Tamil Nadu Handlooms Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
33. U.P. State Handlooms Corporation.
34. Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.
35. U.P. Industrial Cooperative Association
36. Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation Ltd.
37. West Bengal State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
38. West Bengal Handloom and Powerloom Development Corporation Ltd.
39. Andhra Pradesh State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.
40. Andhra Pradesh State Textile Development Corporation Ltd.
41. All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd.

**Issue of licence to small units of Handloom Industry in Delhi**

4500. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small units of handloom industry in Delhi/New Delhi seeking registration with the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration are required to produce a licence issued by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether such small units of handloom industry which do not acquire electricity/power and water facilities are also required to produce a

licence from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(c) if so, the consideration therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). In accordance with the Delhi Municipal Act, licence is required for running a handloom unit of dyeing or printing is to be undertaken. Where Municipal Corporation licence is thus required under that Act, registration as Small Scale Industries not done without that licence.

**पोलियेस्टर धागे पर आयात शुल्क**

4501. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पोलियेस्टर धागे पर आयात शुल्क बढ़ाने के लिए विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह बढ़ोतरी किस दर से की जानी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सितोबिया): (क) और (ख). ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

**Arbitration pact between FICCI- USSR**

4502. DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the Arbitration pact between FICCI-USSR;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement reached between FICCI, the Indian Council, of Arbitration and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and

(c) the extent to which India is a beneficiary in following FICCI rules or USSR of Commerce rules and the details of the Rules which have been accepted by both the parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Arbitration, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry have agreed to recommend respectively to the Indian physical and juridical parties and the Soviet Foreign Trade Organisations engaged in trade between the USSR and India, to include in their contracts the following arbitration clause:

Any dispute or claim which may arise out of the present contract or in connection with the same is to be referred, with exclusion of the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts, to decision by arbitration. If the defendant in such dispute or claim is a Soviet Foreign Trade Organisation, the arbitration will be conducted in the Foreign Trade Arbitration Commission under the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Moscow, in accordance with Rules of Procedure of the said Commission.

If the defendant in such dispute or claim is an Indian physical or juridical party, the arbitration will be conducted by the Indian Council of Arbitration/Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Indian Council of Arbitration/Arbitration Tribunal of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The aware of the respective arbitration will be binding upon both parties.

Inclusion of an Arbitration clause in the contracts is expected to help the parties to resolve trade disputes amicably between parties concerned.

### Production and Export of Hand-Knotted Carpets

4504. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to boost the production and export of hand-knotted carpets; and

(b) if so, the estimated production and export fixed for the period 1980-85, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimated production and export fixed for the period 1980-85 as follows:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	Production	Export
1980-81 . . .	135	125
1981-82 . . .	165	150
1982-83 . . .	215	200
1983-84] . . .	275	255
1984-85 . . .	350	325

### इंडियन एयर लाइन्स में घोटाला

4505. श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 26 फरवरी, 1981 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "इंडियन एयर लाइन्स से लाखों रुपये की घोखावड़ी" शीर्षक समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और भविष्य में इस तरह की घोखावड़ी रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री.  
(श्री अमर प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ। 24 जनवरी, 1981 को दिल्ली/हैदराबाद/दिल्ली-सैक्टर के लिए जारी किये गये इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अवकाशगत कर्मचारी (SOL) टिकट के दुरुपयोग की एक घटना इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के नोटिस में आई। मामला पुलिस/सी० बी० आई० को रिपोर्ट कर दिया गया है, जिन्होंने इसे भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धाराओं 420, 468 और 471 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज कर लिया है। मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (CBI) द्वारा जांच की जा रही।

भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने अवकाशगत कर्मचारी (SOL) टिकटों के जारी करने की प्रणाली और प्रक्रिया का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा लिये हैं।

छोटे व्यापारियों को अन्नक के निर्यात आदेशों का आवंटन

4506. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्नक व्यापार निगम का गठन लघु अन्नक व्यापारियों तथा श्रमिकों

के हितों के संरक्षण की दृष्टि से किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या साम्यवादी देशों से प्राप्त निर्यात सम्बन्धी क्रयादेश शत प्रतिशत रूप से बड़े पूंजीपतियों को ही दिये जाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या निर्यात सम्बन्धी क्रयादेशों का आवंटन "जियो और जीने दो" के आधार पर करने की कोई सीमा नियमित की जायेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान लघु निर्यातकों को दिये गये क्रयादेशों की प्रतिशतता कितनी थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री खुर्शीद अलम खाँ) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). जी नहीं। साम्यवादी देशों सहित सभी से प्राप्त क्रयादेश समय समय पर उपलब्ध श्रेष्ठि फार्मि की शर्तों के अनुसार शेषर किए जाते हैं। मिटको द्वारा खरीदे गए अन्नक की 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक की खरीद कमजोर वर्गों से की गई है, जिसे निम्नोक्त तालिका से देखा जा सकता है :—

मात्रा मे० टन में  
(मूल्य लाख रु० में)

	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
मात्रा	मूल्य		मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
कमजोर वर्ग .	1534.95	259.71	2092.92	273.09	1296.34	339.77
अन्य .	659.79	113.03	385.02	130.18	186.36	80.04



### Updating the Technology in Steel Industry

4507. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to accord the highest priority to updating the technology in the steel industry in view of the rapid technological advances in steel-making in different parts of the world;

(b) if so, what are the schemes that will be undertaken for updating the steel technology during the current year and also in the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether for increasing steel making capacity by nearly 10 million tonnes in the current decade, the Union Government have drawn up a programme for modernisation, addition of new facilities and setting up of green field site plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the need for continuing sustained efforts towards updating the technology in steel industry. A phased programme for effecting improvements through updating of technology and increased productivity is being implemented during the current Five Year Plan. Some of the important schemes identified for implementation, or further investigation, are lime dust injection in blast furnace, conversion of an existing open hearth furnace into twin furnace, partial briquetting of the coal charge feed in coke oven batteries, and revamping of Hot Strip Mill at Rourkela in line with the modern technology.

(c) and (d). Following are the major programmes for augmenting the capacity of saleable steel at the integrat-

ed steel plants in the current decade:—

(i) **Completion during VIth Plan (1984-85).**

4.6 million tonnes stage expansion of Bokaro.

4.4 million tonnes stage expansion of Bhilai.

First phase of Visakhapatnam Steel Durgapur, Bokaro and Rourkela, and Modernisation of TISCO

(ii) **Completion during VIIth Plan (1985-90)**

—Modernisation of Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela steel plants.

—Expansion of Bokaro to 4.75 million tonnes and addition of the VIth Blast Furnace,

—IV Converter Complex at Bhilai-Sinter Plant and technological improvement of Blast Furnaces at IISCO, Burnpur,

—2nd phase of Visakhapatnam Steel Project; and

—Phase I of second New Steel Plant. Plant.

### Assets of Binny Mills

4508. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what are the liabilities and assets of the Binny Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATES IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURESHED ALAM KHAN): The liabilities and assets of Binny Limited as on 30th June, 1980 are given in the enclosed statement.

## Statement

Statement referred to in answer to Unstarred Question No. 4508 for answer on 20-3-81 in Lok Sabha

(Rs. in lakhs)

Liabilities		Assets	
1. Share capital (68,000 equity shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid and 26240 9.75% cum-preference shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid)	706.24	1. Fixed Assets (Net Block)	896.16
2. Reserve and surplus . . . .	307.72	2. Capital work in progress	115.27
3. Secured loans . . . . .	3233.42	3. Investments . . . . .	72.83
4. Unsecured loans . . . . .	1089.50	4. Current Assets and loans and Advances . . . . .	4085.92
5. Current liabilities . . . . .	1927.54	5. Profit and loss Account . . . . .	2246.09
6. Provision . . . . .	91.85		
Total :	7356.27	Total :	7356.27

**Tax evasion by Brokers, Commission Agents, Speculators and Professionals**

4509. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a sizable portion of the society including Brokers, Commission Agents, Speculators, Advocates, Medical Practitioners, Architects and Chartered Accountants have either been left out from the net of income tax law or the same is applied leniently resulting in concealment of real income and tax evasion;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government with a view to revitalise taxation laws and

leave no margin for escape by the above income groups; and

(c) whether he proposes to enact some suitable legislative measures so that these professionals were paid cheques alone or they were made to give receipts for amounts received and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) It will not be correct to say that a sizeable portion of the society including Brokers, Commission Agents, Speculators, Advocates, Medical Practitioners, Architects and Chartered Accountants have either deliberately been left out of the net of income tax law or the same is applied leniently resulting in concealment of income and tax evasion.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

**Indian participation in projects in member countries funded by Asian Development Bank**

4510. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved any strategy for increasing Indian participation in projects in member countries funded by the Asian Development Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To increase Indian participation in projects in member countries funded by the Asian Development Bank a Project Cell in the Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and a Special Desk in the Engineering Expert Promotion Council have been created. The Project Cell helps in dissemination of project information and also renders necessary assistance to the Indian Exporting Community. The Council has also established an office in Manila for this purpose. Our Executive Director in the ADB at Manila actively assists Indian exporters by following-up specific cases with the ADB where Indian exporters have offered bids.

**Share of Indian participation in Asian Development Bank Tenders**

4511. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present level of Indian participation in Asian Development Bank tenders was only 24 per cent of tenders floated;

(b) if so, whether Government have fixed any target to increase the share of Indian participation at least

to 50 per cent within a time-bound programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In respect of tenders other than for civil works, a recent examination showed Indian participation to be 24 per cent.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Firms participate in tenders based on their own business judgement of the attractiveness or otherwise of the particular opportunity. While Government can inculcate interest and even facilitate participation, for a voluntary response based on a variety of business consideration, it is not practicable to fix specific targets of participation.

**Ban on export of sugar, vegetables, meat and fish**

4512. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the export of sugar, vegetables, meat and fish from the country in the period 1979-80 to 1980-81;

(b) whether exports of the above commodities has been responsible for the rise in prices of food items in the country; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, what steps Government are taking to stop exports of the above commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The export data is given below:

(Rs. — crores)

Item	1979-80	1980-81 (April 80 to Jan. 81 only) Pro- visional figures
(i) Sugar . . . . .	128.94	11.09
(ii) Vegetables (incl. fresh fruits, onions & Potatoes) . . . . .	21.25	31.07
(iii) Meat (Frozen canned & fresh) poultry products and animal casings . . . . .	28.68	34.50
(iv) Fish (Marine Products) . . . . .	248.82	188.02

(b) No, Sir. Export of the above mentioned commodities is allowed only after as a result of inter-ministerial consultations it is assessed that exports will not have any adverse affect on the internal prices.

(c) Does not arise.

**Officers Grade-II, Head Cashiers and Head Clerks in State Bank of India**

4513. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) total number of Officers Grade-II, Head Cashiers and Head Clerks in State Bank of India, Circle-wise and its New Delhi Local Head Office;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officials out of them, separately;

(c) whether quota reserved for SC/ST is complete in these categories of posts; and

(d) if not, the reasons for keeping the backlog and steps taken or being taken to fill the reserved quota in these categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

**Meeting of U.N.D.P. in the Capital**

4514. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a high-level meeting organised by the United Nations. Development Programme (UNDP) was held in the capital during last month;

(b) if so, the various inter-country programmes and procedures of particular interest to India and steps for implementing them discussed thereat; and

(c) whether he also addressed that meeting and if so, the salient points made by him exhorting the developing countries to chalk out an 'action plan' to utilise fully funds placed by the UNDP in the Inter Country Programmes for Asia and the Pacific for the 1982-86 period ? .. ....

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) An Inter-Governmental Meeting of

Development Assistance Co-ordinators in Asia and the Pacific was held by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New Delhi from 23rd to 28th February, 1981 to discuss the draft UNDP Inter-Country Programme for Asia and the Pacific for the period 1982-88.

(b) The various areas of interest to India in which Inter-Country Programmes were identified included Energy, Technology transfer, Agriculture, Trade and Economic Co-operation and Social Programmes. Ways and means were also discussed of improving the quality and impact of the regional programmes through improved project preparation, recruitment of the best available expertise and the active participation of the Governments in programme and project reviews.

(c) Yes, Sir.

In my inaugural address, I exhorted the meeting to adopt viable programmes of a regional nature—cutting across national frontiers and leading to a more rational pattern of production as well as gains in production through more efficient utilisation of existing resources. It was also suggested that specific priority areas be pin-pointed where regional co-operation is likely to prove intrinsically viable and also subserve the implementation of the national plans and programmes.

#### Revenue from Sales Tax on Indian made Foreign Liquor

4515. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the rates of sales-tax levied by different States including Union Territories on Indian-made foreign liquor for the year 1980-81; and

(b) the total revenue earned by each Union Territory towards sales tax on Indian-made foreign liquor in each month for the period 1st April, 1980 to 31st December, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):

(a) and (b). The levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation. The rates of sales tax on Indian-made foreign liquor vary from State/Union territory to State/Union territory. The requisite information is being collected from the States/Union territories. Similarly, the requisite information in regard to revenue earned by each Union territory from sales tax on Indian-made foreign liquor is also being collected from the Union territories. However, commodity-wise figures of collection of sales tax may not be readily available in all the Union territories. The information to the extent made available by the States/Union territories will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Sale of Titles for Import of L-Base

4517. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under Import Trade Control Act, sale of Import Licence by an Actual User Licence Holder is an offence and is punishable under the Import Trade Control Regulations;

(b) whether it is also true that Government are aware of the fact that certain Actual User Licence Holders who were given import Licences in the past for the import of L-Base have sold their titles and Licences to the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited; and

(c) if so, what action Government are contemplating against these Licence Holders and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Some Actual Users had surrendered their licences to the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticls Corporation of India Ltd. in order to get imported L-Base through them.

(c) Does not arise.

### Chrome Ore Trade declining in Orissa

4518. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that chrome ore trade in the State of Orissa has declined to a great extent due to increase in export duty from Rs. 15 per tonne to Rs. 200/- tonne;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the foreign buyers are not coming forward to purchase our chrome ore since the international market rate is much less than that of ours;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government;

(d) whether it is a fact that by increasing export duty on chrome ore, the Central Government are getting Rs. 1.35 crores but due to reduction in the volume of export the country is losing more than fifteen crore rupees per annum; and

(e) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to reduce the export duty to enable Indian Chrome Ore trade compete in the world market and to reduce the loss of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). The exports of chrome ore after a decline in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, picked up after canalisation during the years 1979 and 1980. The outlook for exports of chrome for 1981 is, however, not bright on account of recession in the

world's steel industry as well as competition from countries like Philippines, Zimbabwe who have a freight advantage. However, Government is in the process of reviewing the existing rates of exports duties on chrome ore and its bearing on export trade.

### Role of National Banks in bringing Scheduled Castes above poverty line

4519. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the specific role of the nationalised banks in achieving the objective of bringing at least 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes above the poverty line by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government have realised the need to earmark at least 25 per cent of the investment of the nationalised banks under the priority sector to Scheduled Castes in order to realise the minimum objectives for them under the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Public sector banks are expected to play a supplemental role in assisting the implementation of the specific Government programmes directed towards providing opportunities for gainful self-employment to people belonging to the Scheduled Castes through provision of adequate credit support to the self-employment ventures of those in this target group.

(b) A minimum of 40 per cent of credit under D.R.I. Scheme is earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Banks have been advised to actively participate in the implementation of the specific programmes directed towards the target group e.g. IRDP under which at least 30 per cent of the beneficiaries should belong to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Banks have also been asked to enlarge their Priority Sector Credit to the level of

40 per cent of their aggregate credit and to ensure that at least 50 per cent of their Direct Finance to Agriculture and allied activities and 12.5 per cent of their credit to small industry goes to weaker sections comprising small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, artisans, craftsmen, village and cottage industries etc. Greater flow of funds to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be ensured by banks who have been asked to draw up specific schemes for providing self-employment opportunities for these groups and through the Credit Plans which are to be weighted in their favour.

#### Security arrangements at Hyderabad Civil Airport

4520. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hyderabad Civil Airport has inadequate security arrangements as it is provided with only 40 high barbed wire fencing as perimeter wall;

(b) is it true that a thoroughfare crosses right across, runway, which is used by Defence personnel and civilians as well;

(c) is it true that private cars of Civil Aviation officials and VIPs are allowed right up to the aircraft, which is against the normal rules; and

(d) whether Government propose to implement any time-bound programme to improve the unsafe conditions at this airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Most of the operational area at Hyderabad Airport is protected by 6 feet wall.

(b) No, Sir. Only operational staff of Indian Airlines and Indian

Air Force are allowed to cross runway when it is not in use.

(c) Private cars of VIP are allowed only in exceptional cases. Cars of private individuals are allowed only for the purpose of transporting sick/invalid persons.

(d) Security arrangements are reviewed from time to time, and decisions taken and implemented to improve security aspect.

#### Memorandum from Urban Cooperative Banks Association regarding policy of advances against commodities

4521. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have received in the month of October and November, 1980 any memorandum from Urban Cooperative Banks Association of Bombay and Thana regarding the policy of advances against commodities subject to selective credit control measures and other advances to trading and non-priority sectors lending rates;

(b) if so what are their grievances and demands; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in respect of each of their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 27-10-1980 was received by the Reserve Bank of India from the Urban Cooperative Banks Association of Bombay and Thana on the subject.

(b) and (c) various points raised therein and Reserve Bank of India's reaction thereto are detailed in statement.

## Statement

Points raised by the Association	Reaction of Reserve Bank of India
1. Reserve Bank may study the existing rates of interest in Primary Urban Cooperative Banks before enforcing any uniform rates of interest.	Association was advised that instructions/directives are issued to Cooperative Banks with reference to the overall monetary policies and therefore their operation cannot be kept in abeyance till a study in regard to the interest rate structure of Urban Cooperative banks is undertaken.
2. Minimum and maximum lending rates in respect of Cooperative Banks need not be raised upwards as Interest Tax Act, 1974 was not applicable to Urban Banks.	Although interest tax is not applicable to Urban Cooperative banks, the minimum-lending rates on advances against commodities subject to selective credit control measures were enhanced to ensure that parity in lending rates for such advances is maintained as between commercial and cooperative banks so that the objective behind such measures is achieved.
3. The ceiling rate of interest prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of urban banks advances to trading and non-priority sectors at 20.50 per cent per annum may be reduced.	Association was advised that since the rate of interest prescribed for the above advances was the ceiling rate and not the minimum, Urban banks are not required to charge the ceiling rate of 20.5% on all advances of such a nature. The discretion, therefore, is with the banks to exercise.
4. The directive No. ACD-Plan(IFS) 286/P.R. 474-80/81 dated 7-10-1980 issued to Primary Urban banks in Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra which required them to enhance the minimum rate of interest from the 18% per annum to 19.40% per annum in respect of their advances against sensitive commodities subjected to credit control measures with effect from 1-7-1980 i.e. retrospectively, will be difficult to implement.	On reconsideration, Urban banks were advised that revised rates of interest might be given effect to by Cooperative Banks from 7-10-1980 i.e. the date of issue of Reserve Bank of India's directives instead from 1-7-1980 as advised earlier.
5. Reserve Bank may define the terms "Trading Sector", "Priority Sector" etc.	Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed circular on 21-1-1981 to all cooperative banks clarifying the connotation of the various terms used in the directives/circulars.

## Remittances from Indian Abroad

4522. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange received by the country from Indian nationals working in foreign countries country-wise and year-wise during the last four calendar years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

No precise information about remittances received exclusively from Indian nationals working in foreign countries, country-wise and year-wise is available, since details of remittances of Rs. 10,000 and below are not required to be reported to the Reserve Bank of India by the Authorised Dealers under the current rules. However, the figures of quick and provisional estimates of gross



non-export receipts for the last four calendar years are as follows:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1977	1908.33
1978	2218.75
1979	2775.28
1980	4467.28

The above figures represent gross non-export receipts such as shipping receipts, insurance receipts, dividend receipts, tourism receipts etc., besides four heads of receipts relevant to the term "Inward Remittances" namely, (i) family maintenance, (ii) savings of non-residents, (iii) migrant transfers and (iv) money order receipts.

#### Employment of unemployed Pilots

4523. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has written to Government protesting against the current risky practice of shunting from one type of aircraft to another;

(b) whether this involves risk to safety of the aircraft and passengers;

(c) whether the recommendation of Justice Bhasme Committee was also in favour of Pilots' demand;

(d) if so, what final decision has been taken by Government on this issue; and

(e) whether Government propose employing some of the unemployed Pilots and specialise them for each type of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Commercial Pilots' Association wrote to Director General of Civil Aviation against the practice of Commanders of Indian Airlines flying to different types of aircraft.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Court of Inquiry on accident to Indian Airlines' Caravelle aircraft headed by Shri Justice S. B. Bhasme had recommended that Indian Airlines should permit only pilots having flight instructors authorisation/Examiners' status and/or actively engaged on both types of aircraft to fly either type.

(d) Government have accepted the recommendation of the Court of Inquiry, and Indian Airlines are restricting pilots' flying two different types of aircraft only to Instructors/Examiners.

(e) Indian Airlines invited applications for employment from amongst the unemployed pilots. All applicants were subjected to written and oral tests. From amongst the selected candidates, the first batch of 16 pilots has already been called, and their training commenced on 2nd March, 1981.

#### Excise Duty exemption

4524. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the right to give exemption from Excise Duty is vested in the Government officials in the Ministry;

(b) if so, whether there are any guidelines, norms and directions to the officials to determine such exemption;

(c) what is the total revenue effect arising from the Excise Duty exemption granted during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(d) the names of firms and the assessment period and amount of duty exempted beyond 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(e) whether several committees have recommended building up safeguard against the power of granting exemption vested in the officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. Both general exemptions from Central Excise duty under Rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and ad-hoc exemptions under Rule 8(2) ibid are being granted only under orders of the Minister-in-Charge.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Most exemption from Central Excise duty are general exemptions under Rule 8(1) of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, which are not related to particular assessee. It would not therefore be practicable to ascertain the amount of exemption availed of by individual firms. However, information regarding the estimated overall revenue loss from exemptions from Central Excise duty granted during 1979-80 and 1980-81 is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha?

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply in para (a).

#### Recovery of Income-Tax arrears from M/s. Assam Oil Company Ltd.

4525 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge income-tax arrears are due from M/s. Assam Oil Company Limited and if so, full details thereof;

(b) action taken by Income-tax authorities to recover the dues from them;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d)

The Income-tax demands presently outstanding against M/s. Assam Oil Company Ltd., are as under:

Assessment Year	Gross demand in lakhs of rupees	Date of creation of original demand
1971-72	8.63	14-9-1980
1975-76	4.29	27-11-1978
1977-78	113.53	28-3-1980

The demands of Rs. 8.63 lakhs and Rs. 113.53 lakhs for the assessment years 1971-72 and 1977-78 respectively are disputed in appeal before the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) who has been requested to take up these appeals for disposal on priority basis. The demand of Rs. 4.29 lakhs for the assessment year 1975-76 has crystallised only recently after the rectification of a mistake and the assessee has been asked to pay this demand.

#### Power crisis Alloy Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant

4526. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the power crisis continues to paralyse Alloy Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Inadequate power supply and its poor quality has been a major constraint on the operations of both the Alloy Steel Plant and Durgapur Steel Plant, though of late the power supply has shown improvement. To ensure adequate supply of power to these plants in future, a captive power plant, consisting of two coal-based

generating sets of 60 MW each is being set up at Durgapur. The work is in progress and the first set is scheduled to be commissioned by September, 1982.

### हथकरघा क्षेत्र

4527. श्री मूल चन्द डोगा: क्या बाजिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(अ) वर्तमान में देश में हथकरघा क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित कपड़े की कुल लम्बाई कितनी है; उसका राज्यवार कितना उत्पादन हुआ और देश में हथकरघाओं की कुल संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि इसमें निविष्ट की जा रही है और इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए उसका किस तरीके से प्रयोग हो रहा है जिससे गांवों के छोटे जुलाहे आसानी से रोजगार पा सकें और वे सहकारियों के शिकार न बने ?

बाजिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां): (क) 1979-80 के दौरान हथकरघा क्षेत्र में 2900 मिलियन मीटर होने का अनुमान था और 1980-81 के लिए लक्ष्य 3050 मिलियन मीटर का है। यह अनुमान हथकरघा क्षेत्र के लिए रिजर्व किये गये कुल हंक यार्न के उत्पाद पर लगाया गया है। चूंकि यार्न सप्लाई के राज्यवार आकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं अतः राज्यवार उत्पादन के आंकड़ों का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है। देश में हथकरघों की कुल संख्या 38 लाख कारखाने होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) हथकरघा बुनकरों के कल्याणार्थ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनेक विकासात्मक योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं। योजनाओं की सूची और प्रत्येक योजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

### विवरण

क्रमांक	योजना का नाम	1980-81 में निवेश की गई राशि (लाख रु० में)
1.	बुनकर सहकारी कताई मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए एन०सी०डी०सी० की सहायता	300.00
2.	निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएं	150.00
3.	हथकरघा बुनकरों की एपेक्स विपणन समितियों को शीयर पूंजी सहायता	250.00
4.	राज्य हथकरघा विकास निगमों को शीयर पूंजी सहायता।	200.00
5.	प्राथमिक बुनकर समितियों को शीयर पूंजी ऋण सहायता	350.00
6.	करघा-पूर्व और करघा-पश्चात् प्रोसैसिंग सुविधाओं के सृजन के लिए सहायता।	200.00
7.	प्रबंधकीय कार्मिक प्रशिक्षण	20.00
8.	प्रचार एवं प्रदर्शनियां	60.00
9.	बुनकर सहकारी समितियों का प्रबंधकीय आर्थिक सहायता।	150.00
10.	हथकरघा बुनकरों को निरन्तर रोजगार प्रदान करने और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को सस्ता कपड़ा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये हथकरघा जनता कपड़ा योजना	3000.00

एशियाई खेलों के लिये होटलों का निर्माण

4528. श्री मूल खन्व डारा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशियाई खेलों के लिए कितने होटलों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या उक्त होटलों का निर्माण गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी शर्तें क्या हैं और उन्हें इन होटलों का निर्माण करने की अनुमति देने के मानदंड क्या हैं; और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक होटल में कितने लोग रह सकेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

#### विवरण

1. (क) निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय ने हाल ही में पिछले दिनों होटल के उद्देश्यों के लिए निम्नलिखित पार्टियों को भू-स्थल आबंटित किए हैं :—

- (i) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम
- (ii) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका
- (iii) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण
- (iv) मैसर्स ईस्ट इण्डिया होटल्स लिमिटेड (प्राइवेट कम्पनी) ।

आबंटन इस शर्त पर किए गए हैं कि एशियायी खेल, 1982 के शुरू होने से काफी समय पूर्व होटल आवास उपलब्ध करा दिया जाए ।

1(ख) बाराखम्बा मार्ग पर नियत स्थल पर होटल का निर्माण तथा संचालन करने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने मैसर्स दिल्ली आटोमोबाइल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के साथ एक लाइसेंस करार किया है (होटल की क्षमता का अभी निर्णय किया जाना है) ।

1(ग) सरदार पटेल मार्ग पर आबंटित स्थान पर होटल का निर्माण और प्रचालन करने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मैसर्स इण्डियन होटल लिमिटेड (ताज ग्रुप) के साथ एक करार किया है (क्षमता—500 गेस्ट रूम) ।

2. दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने हाल ही में पिछले दिनों निलामी द्वारा निम्नलिखित तीन प्राइवेट पार्टियों को होटल स्थल बेचे हैं :—

- (i) मैसर्स एशियन होटल लिमिटेड (588 गेस्ट रूम) ;
- (ii) मैसर्स जय प्रकाश एण्टर-प्राइजिज (156 गेस्ट रूम) ।
- (iii) मैसर्स कास्मोपालिटन बिल्डर्स एण्ड होटलियर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (200 गेस्ट रूम) ।

3. अभी तक नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने निम्नलिखित 4 होटल परियोजनाओं के निर्माण की मंजूरी दी है :—

- (i) वैल्कमग्रुप से सम्बन्धित मौर्य II (150 गेस्ट रूम) ।
- (ii) आई टी डी सी द्वारा होटल कौटिल्य (300 गेस्ट रूम) ।

(iii) नार्दन एण्टरप्राइजिज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा 15, संसद्-मार्ग पर निर्मित किए जाने वाला होटल (231 गेस्ट रूम) ।

- (iv) सरदार पटेल मार्ग पर स्थल जिसके लिए डी डी ए ताज को लाइसेंस दिया गया है। (500 गेस्ट रूम) उपर्युक्त 1 (ग) में उल्लिखित।

4. इण्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स अथॉरिटी आफ इण्डिया ने पालम एयर पोर्ट काम्पलैक्स में 400 कमरों वाले एक होटल के लिए होटल कॉर्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया को स्थापना किया है।

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम द्वारा अधिगृहीत कपड़ा मिलों का कार्यकरण

4529. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम की कब स्थापना की गई थी और इसने कितनी कपड़ा-मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया है और उन पर कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978, 1979 और 1980 के दौरान, वर्ष-वार किस-किस मिल को कितना-कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई; और

(ग) यदि लगातार हानि हो रही है, तो इस स्थिति से उभरने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

वणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार झा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की स्थापना 1 अप्रैल, 1968 को हुई थी। इस समय, इसके नियंत्रणाधीन 111 वस्त्र मिलें हैं। इन मिलों में निविष्ट पूंजी के मिल-वार ब्यौरे एकत्र किये जा रहे हैं। और सभापति पर रख दिये जाएंगे।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दी गई है। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया (देखिए संख्या एल-टी0-2174/81)।

(ग) इन मिलों के कार्यसंचालन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाये गए महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में कुछ निम्नलिखित अनुसार हैं :—

- (i) मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण/नवीकरण ;
- (ii) कार्यभार तथा श्रमिक बल का सुव्यवस्थीकरण ;
- (iii) केन्द्रीय आधार पर कच्चे माल की बल्क अधिप्राप्ति ;
- (iv) उत्पादन पद्धति में विविधीकरण; और
- (v) बिजली की कटौतियों पर काबू पाने के लिए कुछ मिलों में डाइजल जनरेटिंग सेटों का संस्थापन।

#### Implementations of 20-Point Programme by Nationalised Banks

4530. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of nationalised banks that are implementing 20-Point economic Programme in the country;

(b) whether any such nationalised commercial banks of Orissa are implementing the 20-Point economic programme;

(c) if so, the names of those banks in various districts of the State; and

(d) the details of the works they have undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b).

All the commercial banks particularly those in the public sector are implementing the 20-Point Economic Programme in the country as also in the State of Orissa.

(c) The names of public sector banks having offices in various districts of the State of Orissa are given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. Placed in library. (See no LT-2175/81).

(d) The banks are providing financial assistance to the farmers who have been allotted lands for cultivation, to those released from bonded labour for taking subsidiary activities allied to agriculture, and for minor irrigation programmes, development of handloom sector and in enlarging employment opportunities especially for the weaker sections.

राशन की पखवाड़े के स्थान पर

सप्ताह में सप्ताई

4531 श्री रामाश्रितार शास्त्री :

श्री चित्त महटा :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली में उचित दर दुकानों को फरवरी, के तीसरे सप्ताह में इस आशय का आदेश जारी किया था कि राशन और चीनी पखवाड़े के स्थान पर सप्ताह के लिए दिये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त आदेश का अतिक्रमण करते हुए फरवरी के चौथे सप्ताह में उचित दर की दुकानों को उपभोक्ताओं का चीनी के मासिक कोटे का आधा सप्ताई करने का आदेश दिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ब्रजनाहन महन्तो) : (क) से (ग) : दिल्ली प्रशासन से मिली सूचना के अनुसार ये आदेश केवल चीनी देने के बारे में ही जारी किए गए थे और अन्य विनिर्दिष्ट खाद्य वस्तुओं के बारे में नहीं। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया था कि फरवरी, 1981 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास लेवी चीनी का इतना स्टॉक रह गया था, जो सभी खाद्य कार्ड धारियों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं था इसलिए उचित दर की दुकानों के दुकानदारों को कार्डधारियों को एक सप्ताह का कोटा देने की सलाह दी गई थी, ताकि चीनी की उपलब्ध मात्रा सभी कार्डधारियों को समान रूप से वितरित की जा सके। बाद में, फरवरी, 1981 के महीने की कमी को पूरा करने तथा मार्च, 1981 की पूरी मांग की पूर्ति करने के लिए अतिरिक्त चीनी का आर्डर उपलब्ध किया गया और पहले जारी किये गये आदेशों, का वापस ले लिया गया।

#### Racket in Sale of I.A. Tickets

4532. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a racket involving sale of free Indian Airlines tickets obtained on the basis of forged documents has been detected;

(b) if so, what are the estimated losses to the Indian Airlines due to this racket; and

(c) what are the details revealed during the inquiry into this racket?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR. A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). An incident of misuse of Staff on Leave (SOL) tickets of Indian Airlines issued for the sector Delhi/Hyderabad/Delhi came to the notice of Indian Airlines on 24th

January, 1981. The matter has been reported to the Police/Central Bureau of Investigation, who have registered a case under Sections 420, 468 and 471 I.P.C. The matter is under investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation.

Necessary steps have been taken by Indian Airlines to revise the system and procedure of issuance of Staff on Leave tickets to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

**Demand for decentralisation of supply of newsprint by Newspapers Association**

4533. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the Indian Language Newspapers Association that supply of newsprint be decentralised as early as possible from the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) reasons of the demand and steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHUSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons for the demand stated by the Indian Language Newspapers Association is to effect regular supply of newsprint.

Constant efforts are made by STC to improve the supply of newsprint to the newspaper industry including small and medium newspapers. The level of buffer stock to be held in the country has been increased from 10000 MT to 30000 MT per annum. The Govt. have set up a task force to consider further increase in the level of buffer stock of Newsprint with a view to helping medium and small newspapers, STC has opened

additional inland godowns in Delhi Jaipur and Ahmedabad. STC plans to open more godowns in consultation with the newspaper industry. Decanalisation of newsprint is not contemplated since some definite improvement in terms of bulk buying lower prices and steady supply has been achieved by canalisation.

**Intrusion of unauthorised persons in Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines**

4534. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of intrusion of 69 and 107 unauthorised persons in the Dalli-Rajhara Iron Ore Mines on the 2nd and 3rd January, 1981 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that these persons were not registered as per the Mines Act Section-98 and were not having their names in the B-Form;

(c) whether it is a fact that the intrusion of above unauthorised persons created great resentment amongst the old workers working there; and

(d) if so, facts in details and the steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Some of the workmen working in the Iron Ore Mines who were on the strength of various Co-operative Societies were removed from their job by the management of these Societies. Such workers formed a new Co-operative Society named 'Chattisgarh Khadan Mazdur Sahkari Samiti' and approached the plant authorities for allotment of work which was given to them on the condition that the Society will employ only those workers whose names appeared in the 'B' Form Register. The Management did not allow any person whose name did not figure in the B-Form Register, to work.

### Import of Coking Coal

4535. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of coking coal import till 31st December, 1980; and

(b) the quantum of coking coal likely to be imported during the remaining period of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The relevant information is given below:—

(a) 1.398 million tonnes.

(b) 0.300 million tonnes.

### Setting up of industries in Gujarat

4536. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under Government's consideration for setting up any new industries in public sector in Gujarat during the next year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) Government have under consideration setting up of a petrochemical complex based on gas from Bombay High/South Bassin Region in Gujarat. Details regarding the pattern of financing and ownership and time-phasing of the project are yet to be finalised.

### Foreign banks in India

4537. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of foreign banks which are functioning in India;

(b) whether some of these foreign banks were sending crores of rupees out of India and large sums of money were received from abroad through these banks for anti-national activities; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check such activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A statement showing list of foreign banks functioning in India at present is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that authorised dealers in foreign exchange under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, have been delegated certain powers for putting through bona-fide trade transaction and they can function only within those powers. In all other cases of outward remittances it is necessary for authorised dealers to seek prior approval of the Reserve Bank. As regards inward remittances, no restrictions have been placed by the Reserve Bank for receipt of funds through normal banking channels, though the recipients of certain funds covered by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 are required either to take prior approval of Ministry of Home Affairs or send reports of receipt of such funds to them. Reserve Bank have neither the machinery nor the procedure to see the end use of inward remittances.



**Statement***Name of Foreign Banks functioning in India***S. No.      Name of the Bank**

1. Algemene Bank, Netherland
2. American Express International Banking Corporation
3. Bank of America NT & SA
4. Banque Nationale de Paris
5. Bank of Tokyo Ltd.
6. British Bank of the Middle East
7. Chartered Bank
8. Citi Bank
9. Mercantile Bank Ltd.
10. Mitsui Bank Ltd.
11. Grindlays Bank Ltd.
12. Sonali Bank
13. European Asian Bank, Hamburg
14. Emirates Commercial Bank, Abu Dhabi
15. Bank of Oman Ltd, Dubai

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों और कुछ  
अन्य राज्यों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों  
के वेतनमानों में अन्तर

4538. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त  
मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार और पंजाब,  
हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य  
प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में सभी श्रेणियों में  
नए नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान  
(वेतन और भत्तों) में कितना अन्तर है;  
और

(ख) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय  
सरकार से अधिक वेतन और भत्ते दे रही  
हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण  
हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई  
सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) वित्त मंत्रालय के  
पास पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाणा,  
उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान  
सहित विभिन्न राज्यों के सभी श्रेणियों के  
कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों और भत्तों के  
बारे में पूरी और अद्यतन सूचना नहीं है।  
इसलिए अपेक्षित सूचना देना संभव नहीं  
है।

(ख) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची  
में राज्य सूची की 41वीं प्रविष्टि के अन्तर्गत  
राजकीय सार्वजनिक सेवायें पूरी तरह से  
राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्र में आती हैं। इसलिए  
राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-  
मानों के संशोधन के प्रश्न पर केवल राज्य  
सरकार को ही विचार करना है। उपर्युक्त

संवैधानिक स्थिति होने के कारण राज्य-सरकारें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अपने-अपने संशोधन की स्थिति पर विचार करते हुए अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में संशोधन करती हैं। केवल केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच ही वेतनमानों में अन्तर नहीं है, बल्कि स्वयं राज्यों के बीच भी इनमें अन्तर है और इसलिए राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों की तुलना करना व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

**Proposal to annual export (quality control and inspection) Act, 1963**

4539. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to annual the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, and also to withdraw the compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection on the commodities, notified under the aforesaid Act;

(b) what is meant by the term 'Self-Certification' and how it substitutes the provisions of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection, introduced by the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963;

(c) whether Government are aware of the situation which prompted the Japanese Government to withdraw compulsory quality control on exports by annulling the Japanese Law on the subject; and

(d) whether the Indian situation on date is similar to that in Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has no intention at present to annual the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963 and also withdraw compulsory quality control and pre-

shipment inspection of the notified commodities though the system of inspection may undergo some change as the circumstance may call for:

(b) In accordance with the recommendations of a High Powered Committee, headed by late Brig. Shahaney, Secretary (Technical Development) the Central Government accepted in principle the introduction of a system of "Self Certification". This system envisages that the manufacturers having adequate quality control and testing facilities at each stage of manufacture may be empowered to inspect the consignments produced by them for the purpose of export and to certify them as fit for export as a result of such examination. However, while introducing this measure, which is intended to promote quality consciousness at the manufacturing stage itself, care has been taken to ensure that it would improve the quality of the products. The performance of the foreign Governmental Inspection Agencies in the country, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies and some of the manufacturing units who have been made responsible to ensure quality of the products would be kept under watch by the Export Inspection Agencies to decide whether such facilities may continue or where necessary, be withdrawn from any of them.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Compulsory quality control was introduced successfully in Japan, and after the manufacturers in Japan became fully conscious of the need to maintain quality of their products and also equip themselves with infrastructure facilities to adhere to such quality, it is understood that the Government of Japan has decided to take more and more items out of the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection. The self-certification scheme has been introduced recently in some of the Engineering items. At this stage it would not be possible to envisage whether we would be able to follow Japanese pattern to take more commodities out of the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection scheme.

### Shifting of Secretariat of Export Inspection Council from Calcutta to Delhi

4540. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretariat of Export Inspection Council has been shifted from Calcutta to Delhi without keeping the Government posted with the information;

(b) whether it was considered necessary that Member-Secretary of the Export Inspection Council should have his Office in the Secretariat of the Export Inspection Council; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Recently the working of the various offices of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies were reviewed by a Sub-Committee appointed by the Administrative Committee of the Council with a view to streamlining the system of working and to make the working more effective. The Administrative Committee of the Council, in the light of the report of the Sub-Committee, felt that there was no need to maintain Council's Offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin as there are full-fledged Offices of the Export Inspection Agency at these places. Accordingly, it was decided that these offices be merged with the respective Export Inspection Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin. This decision was approved by the Council as well as by the Government.

(b) and (c). Prior to 9-6-1977, an officer of the Ministry of Commerce of the rank of Director was appointed by the Central Government under section 4 of the Act as Director of Inspection and Quality Control continued to be in Delhi right from 1-1-1964. In accordance with the decision of the Government, the Senior-most Officer of the Export Inspection Council was

appointed to the post of Director of Inspection & Quality Control under Section 4 of the Act with effect from 9-6-1977. The Director of Inspection & Quality Control, as has been explained above, is also Member-Secretary of the Council. The Chairman of the Export Inspection Council is the Commerce Secretary and accordingly, it was considered necessary that the office of the Director of inspection & Quality Control should be at Delhi for better co-ordination and effective functioning.

### Projects in States financed by assistance from World Bank

4541. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes/projects in various States which are being wholly financed by assistance from World Bank;

(b) the total amount of World Bank assistance now being utilised in various States; and

(c) the achievement so far made from implementing such schemes during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Presently, no project is being financed wholly by assistance from World Bank. The assistance normally covers about 50 per cent—70 per cent of total project cost, net of taxes and duties.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. (See No. LT-2176/81.)

(c) The projects being implemented are in the priority areas of agriculture, irrigation, energy, industry etc. Disbursement during 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 on World Bank projects was Rs. 1860.77 crores.

**विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण का  
गुजरात में उपयोग**

\* 4542. श्री छोटूभाई गामित : क्या  
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977 से 1980 की अवधि में  
गुजरात में विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए विश्व  
बैंक से प्राप्त ऋण-अनुदान की योजनावार  
राशि क्या है ;

(ख) इसमें से 1980 में कितनी  
राशि खर्च की गई और सारी राशि का उपयोग  
न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा बकाया राशि के  
उपयोग के लिए उठाए जा रहे या उठाए जाने  
वाले प्रभावशाली कदम क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री धार० बेंकटारामन) :

(क) से (ग). गुजरात में विश्व  
बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त उन परियोजनाओं का  
व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है जिनके लिए  
1977 से 1980 तक ऋण प्राप्त हुए  
हैं : —

परियोजना का नाम	वचनबद्ध विदेशी सहायता की रकम (लाख डालर)	31-12-1980 तक उपयोग की गई रकम (लाख डालर)	परियोजना की अंतिम तारीख
1. गुजरात मीन उद्योग (695-आई.एन.)	40.00	40.00	30-6-83
2. गुजरात मीन उद्योग (1394-आई.एन.)	140.00	27.63	30-6-83
3. गुजरात सिंचाई (808-आई.एन.)	850.00	117.68	30-6-84
4. दूसरी गुजरात सिंचाई (1011-आई.एन.)	1750.00	निकीसी नहीं की गई	30-4-86
5. गुजरात सामुदायिक वन पालन (961-आई.एन.)	370.00	29.65	31-12-85
6. संयुक्त कृषि विस्तार (862-आई.एन.)	70.00	11.38	31-12-84

इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य को राष्ट्रीय स्तर की संस्थाओं की विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनाओं से भी लाभ होगा।

विश्व बैंक से प्राप्त उधार/ऋण की राशि का उपयोग अलग-अलग परियोजनाओं के लिए परस्पर सम्मत समय सारणी के अनुसार किया जाता है और सारी रकम परियोजना की अन्तिम तारीख तक खर्च की जानी होती है।

सरकार ने विश्व बैंक की सहायता-प्राप्त परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की गति में सुधार लाने और उनकी प्रगति की निगरानी से समीक्षा करने और उसका परीक्षण करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य स्तर पर मुख्य सचिवों की अध्यक्षता में और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों/विभागों के सचिवों की अध्यक्षता में समीक्षा समितियों की स्थापना की है।

Statement Correcting Reply to the Unstarred Question No. 770 dt. 20-2-1981 regarding Loans from Banks to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 770 regarding Loans from Banks to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a statistical error had crept in the second sentence in reply to part (b) and (c) of the question. The second sentence may now be read as "At the end of December, 1979 the advances to Scheduled Castes/Tribes aggregated to Rs. 250 crores in 15.90 lac borrowal accounts forming 4.1 per cent of the total advances under priority sectors", instead of "34 per cent of the total advances under priority sectors", as mentioned therein. The error is regretted.

The corrigendum could not be issued earlier as the error was noticed recently while scrutinising the figures

furnished by Reserve Bank of India in this regard. As soon as the same was noticed, the same is being laid on the table of the House.

Authenticated  
Sd/-

(MAGANBHAI BAROT)

DEPUTY MINISTER (FINANCE)

12.00 hrs.

RE. RESIGNATION BY SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA FROM THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Direction No. 2, I would like to draw your attention to one important matter.

There is no need of having Calling Attention Motion on a matter which, in my opinion, is not of such a high priority. There are other issues which are of importance today.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give me a motion on that. I will consider it. You can give one more on this (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, one more point. As per Rule 389 you are to protect the dignity of this House, the status of this House and so on. When during the Parliament Session a Minister is removed, then we would like to know the reasons for it. If it is done in the normal course of a Cabinet reshuffle, we do not mind it. On the previous occasion also....

MR. SPEAKER: Have you read the rules?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I will give the precedent. When Mr. Mohan Dharja was asked to resign during the Parliament Session, he made a statement in the House why he was asked to resign. Today also something like that should be done. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :  
हम ने मोशन दिया है कि नागरिक आपूर्ति  
मंत्री श्री वी० सी० शुक्ला ....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not an extraordinary situation?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have studied this problem. I would invite the attention of the Members to the provisions of Rule 199 on the subject which *inter alia* reads as follows:

"199. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

The word used here is 'may' and it has been ruled by my predecessor it is not obligatory for a Minister to make a statement nor has the Chair the authority to compel him to do so. But whenever he decides to do it, he can do so (Interruptions).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): The newspapers say that he has been removed because of inefficiency, because of the sugar muddle and umpteen things have been said about it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the discretion of the Prime Minister.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I have gone through all the valid points.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is it not an extraordinary situation that during the Parliament Session he has been removed? (Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Let the Prime Minister make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have gone through all the previous records and they have all conclusively said that nothing can be done. So, I cannot force the Minister.... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you may ask the Prime Minister to make a statement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have the ruling of the Speaker. It is the ruling of 1965. Why are you speaking Mr. Tytler?

आप बैठिए। आप क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Here is the ruling of the Speaker. It is a clear-cut ruling. I have got so many precedents.  
(Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I am not questioning your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: My point is that I cannot force anybody.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I am very clear on the subject. Nothing doing.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers laid on the Table.—Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

12.04 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE FOR  
1981-82

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Commerce for 1981-82. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2148/81).

RE. RESIGNATION BY SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA FROM THE COUNCIL OF MINISTER—Contd.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, under the Constitution, the Government is collectively responsible. If today as we have been told through the newspapers, there has been the sugar muddle, there has been inefficiency, which has necessitated, the Prime Minister asking one of her senior colleagues to resign, in other words dismiss him, then the whole constitutional question comes into play because we are concerned with the Government. We are not concerned with the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is upto the Prime Minister or the Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will you please let me conclude? My point is that the Government is collectively responsible. If today there are suggestions from the Prime Minister's office that a Minister has been irresponsible, a Minister has been inefficient, a Minister is involved in the sugar muddle, and there is a charge against the Minister, on the principle of collective responsibility, it is the entire Government that is concerned. That is the point I want to make.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question. It is her duty and prerogative to drop any Minister or not to do that. I cannot do anything.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not question the authority of the Prime Minister to change any Minister. We do not go behind the rulings also, but when a Minister is removed during Parliament session, you would admit that it is an extraordinary situation.

MR. SPEAKER: No; there is no question. There is no precedent; I have gone through it. I am completely clear

in my mind. I have gone through this and have studied the subject and am fully prepared with it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is it an extraordinary situation or not? I only want your opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: Might be or might not be. That is something else. I am going according to the rules....Overruled.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Prime Minister had introduced him. Why is she not here to tell us the reasons for his removal?

MR. SPEAKER: She is responsible.  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you speaking? Speak one by one, if you are on a point of order.

श्री राम विलास पातवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर मैंने अपनी क्लिंग दे दी है।

श्री राम विलास पातवान : आपने सुना नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन कर दिया है।

श्री राम विलास पातवान : मैंने दो मोशन दिए हैं, आपने रेजेक्ट भी नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने रेजेक्ट कर दिया है एडजर्नमेन्ट मोशन।

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Calling attention also?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिंग अटेंशन नहीं किया है।

[Mr. Speaker]

I would not discuss calling attention notices here.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ आर्डर मंत्री के इस्तीफे के ऊपर नहीं है। मंत्री के इस्तीफे के कारण देश में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: That we have to see. That is under my consideration. I cannot discuss it here; I would not discuss it here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you impatient?

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं आपकी इजाजत से एक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir...\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record unless he states the rule under which he is doing this.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Only in my chamber, not here. That is under my consideration...why are you speaking unnecessarily? Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You do not understand the rules; you do not read the rules. Nothing doing...It is absolutely not going on record. Why don't you see that notices for calling attention are not discussed here?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: \*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing; not allowed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप इतनी जल्दी में हैं तो मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, सुनूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं भौतिक का मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। जब प्रधान मंत्री किसी को मंत्री बनाती है तो उसे सदन में ला कर उसका परिचय कराती है मगर जब मंत्रिमण्डल से हटाती हैं तो भी सदन को बताना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परिचय तो पहले हुआ रहता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नियुक्ति के समय परिचय होता है मगर जब अलग किया जाए तब भी सदन को सूचित करना जरूरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई प्रिंसाइपल या रूल हो तो बताइए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मगर पहले कभी इस तरह से हटाया भी नहीं गया है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a question regarding this resignation. You have clearly read the rules that he may make a statement if he so desires. But I want to know from you, if any Minister who has resigned feels frightened to make a statement, will you give him protection...

MR. SPEAKER: Give him coramine injection.



SHRI NIREN GHOSH: rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Under rule 355. I want to submit that the Cabinet is collectively responsible . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No, over-ruled already. I have decided already . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I want to submit to you that the Cabinet is collectively responsible . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Over-ruled already. I have decided already. No question now. Nothing. I have already given my ruling.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Why do you put it out of record? Are you angry? I will sit down. Don't put it out of record.

MR. SPEAKER: What you are saying now will go on record. What you had said without my permission will not go on record.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay) South: I agree it is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to appoint or remove the Ministers. There is no doubt about it. I don't question it. Here, it is a sugar muddle that has already come in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I have already given my ruling. It is a repetition. Now Mr. Kurien. No, Sir. I have already given my ruling. It is for the Prime Minister. . .

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many occasions to bring this in.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. I have allowed Mr. Kurien.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Nothing extraordinary. Nothing will go on record—of what Mr. Rajda is saying now.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mawchikara): It is not a question of the Minister's resignation or the Prime Minister's dropping him—which is, of course, her right. But the question is, here a Minister is dropped on account of his involvement in the sugar muddle, which is reported in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: That is up to the Prime Minister. Professor, I have already done it. Why are you trying to repeat the same thing? Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. Nothing is going on record.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Paravathipuram): When Parliament is in session, the Prime Minister has dropped a Minister on specific charges which have appeared in the papers. This House has got the right to know what those charges are, and the grounds on which the Prime Minister has acted.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already disallowed it.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. Not allowed. Mrs. Dandavate.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): We would like to know whether a scapegoat has been made.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know. Nothing doing.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR** (Ratnagiri): I have to make three small submissions with reference to this. The first is: Vijayee Ji made a statement that there is a practice in the House .. (*Interruptions*) The Speaker has permitted me.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** *rose*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why are you interrupting?

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER** (Delhi Sadar): On the one side, you say that nothing is to be recorded. Why are they to waste the time of the House?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please sit down.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** Vajpayee Ji said that is is the practice of the House that when a new Minister is appointed, he is introduced. But when the Minister is removed, or when he resigns. . . .

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have already given my ruling on it.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** You asked: 'What is the rule? I respectfully submit that exercising the power under rule 384, can you not lay down a healthy precedent, even though there are no precedents? That is my one submission.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think the precedents already laid down are quite healthy. I don't want to make them more healthy.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** This precedent can be cited in the future. It will be a healthy precedent and it will be a guideline for the future.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now Papers Laid.

आप तो रुस्तमे जमा बनाना चाहते हैं

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:** My second submission is . . . (*Interruptions*) I am on my legs.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** During the budget speech of the Finance Minister, there was a tall talk about . . . .

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Nothing is going on record. Now Papers Laid.

12.16 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— Contd.

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF SPICES  
EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, ERNAKULAM  
COCHIN FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(**SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN**):  
I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices Export Promotion Council Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1978-79 along with Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Spices Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-2146|81*]

# NOTIFICATION UNDER BORDER SECURITY FORCE ACT, 1968 IN RELATION TO MADHYA PRADESH SPECIAL ARMED FORCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH**): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 159(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1981 conferring upon members of the Border Security Force the powers which may be exercised by the Members of the corresponding ranks of the Madhya Pradesh Special Armed Force under section 8 of the Madhya

Pradesh Vishesh Sashastra Bal Adhinyam, 1968, issued under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2147/81]

ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) on behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot:

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2148/81].

12.17 hrs.

# PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT AND SIXTH REPORT ON ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Twenty-fifth Report relating to Salal Hydro-Electric Project.

(2) Sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and forty-ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) relating to Union Excise Duties.

# COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

## NINTH REPORT

SHRI BANSI LAL (BHIWANI): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Perquisites enjoyed by Public Sector Executives and Perquisites enjoyed by Air India Executives—A case study.

# COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

## THIRD REPORT

SHR P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House.

12.18 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN JOURNALISTS AT A PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN HELD IN U.S.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विदेश मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“नई दिल्ली स्थित अमरीकी कूतावास में श्रीमती चार्लट हुबबल द्वारा 19 मार्च, 1981 को बुलाए गए कथित प्रेस में भारतीय पत्रकारों को धमकाने से रोक कर उन के प्रति बरते गये भेदभाव का समाचार।”

**THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, on March, 17th Government saw newspaper reports about the protest made by Shri K. N. Gupta, President of the Delhi Journalists Association, to the U.S. Embassy against Indian correspondents not being asked to come to a meeting with an American citizen Mrs. Charlotte Hubbell as well as the statement made by Shri S. K. Pande, Secretary General of the Delhi Union of Journalists in which he described as "a humiliation" the fact that Indian correspondents were not called to a meeting of U.S. correspondents with Mrs. Hubbell. Taking note of these protests the Ministry of External Affairs made enquiries with the American Embassy about this reported discrimination, stressing that if it were true, it was unacceptable. The U.S. Embassy officials, however, gave clarifications which are as follows:

An American citizen, Mrs. Charlotte Hubbell, who was travelling with her husband in the Pakistan International Airlines plane which was hijacked to Kabul on March 2, 1981, was among the women and minors released at Kabul. Mrs. Hubbell flew from Kabul to New Delhi on Wednesday, 11th March and her stay in Delhi was arranged by the U.S. Embassy in Delhi, where she awaited the outcome of the hijacking episode. Immediately after her arrival, journalists in New Delhi wished to interview her about the hijacking incident. She, however, maintained that until her husband and other hostages were released, she did not wish to meet the press or make any statement relating to her hijacking experience as it might jeopardise their lives. When indications were available that the hostages were to be released, she agreed to meet the Press on Sunday, March, 15th, in the first instance. The Press Section of the American Embassy had indicated that she would be willing to meet pressmen of all categories, both Indian and foreign, on the afternoon of March 15th. Mrs. Hubbell, however, changed her mind before the scheduled meeting,

stating that as she did not have any clear confirmation that her husband had been released and was really safe, she did not wish to meet the Press. So when Indian and foreign journalists went to the Embassy on March 15th they were told by the U.S. Embassy authorities that her meeting with the press stood cancelled. However, the next day, March 16th Mrs. Hubbell finally agreed to have a purely informal and private chat with the representatives of the American Press located in New Delhi. According to information given by the senior officials of the U.S. Embassy, she insisted on her conversation with the journalists not being considered a press conference. Resident American correspondents agreed to this, and correspondents representing the A.P., U.P.I., N.B.C., V.O.A., Times Magazine and Washington Post met Mrs. Hubbell on Monday, March 16th for about half an hour.

The meeting between Mrs. Hubbell and the journalists was entirely a matter of her discretion, according to U.S. Embassy officials. The Embassy has informed the Ministry of External Affairs that there was no intention of any discrimination against Indian correspondents. Mrs. Hubbell left Delhi for Frankfurt on Tuesday, March 17th.

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय विद्वान मंत्री ने जो जवाब दिया है उस सदन में, अगर हम इसकी गहराई में जायेंगे तो हमें स्वयं इस बात का पता चलेगा कि प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में हमारे देश के जो पत्रकार बन्धु थे उन को भाग नहीं लेते दिया गया ।

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि हाईजेकिंग एक बहुत बड़ा पाप है और इस से बड़ा दूसरा कोई पाप नहीं है । जिन कवरेजों से ऐसे कान होते हैं उनमें जो बड़ी शक्ति है, अमेरिका, उसका बड़ा हाथ रहा करता है ।

11 मार्च को जब हाईजेक किये गये विमान को छोड़ कर वे नई दिल्ली पहुंची तो हमारे देश के पत्रकार बन्धुओं ने, जो कि सौतेलपन के प्रहरी माने जाते हैं, इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की कि इस हाईजेकिंग के पीछे कौन-सी शक्ति है ताकि वे देश के लोगों को यह बता सकें कि इसके पीछे हाईजेक करने वालों का क्या मंशा था, क्या इरादा था। हमारे सारे देश की जनता का और लोगों का इस पर ध्यान लगा हुआ था कि वे यह जानें कि इसकी अहमियत क्या है, इसके पीछे राज क्या है और इसके पीछे कौन-सी शक्तियां हैं। ऐसे वातावरण में हमारे पत्रकार बन्धु श्रीमती ह्यूबेल के पास गये यह जानने के लिए कि आपने प्लेन का जो हाईजेकिंग हुआ है और उसके कारण आपको जो कठिनाइयां हुई हैं उनसे हमारे देश का एक एक नागरिक, एक एक बुद्धिजीवी, एक एक पत्रकार बहुत दुःखी है और वह यह पता लगाना चाहता है कि इसके पीछे कौन-सी परिस्थितियां थी, इसमें आपको क्या क्या दिक्कतें आयी। पहले तो उन्होंने प्रेस बन्धुओं को इग्नोर किया और बाद में यह ऐलान किया गया कि 16 मार्च को प्रेस कांफ्रेंस करेंगे।

मान्यवर, प्रेस कांफ्रेंस में तमाम पत्रकार बन्धु होते हैं—चाहे वे रूस के हों, चाहे अमेरिका के हों, चाहे भारत के हों, सभी को बुलाने की बात होती है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में जो 17 मार्च, 1981 को रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई है वह यह है —

"Sorry, Sir. We are brown-skinned. The Press conference at the American Club in the American Embassy today was exclusively for the foreign media."

इन सारी बातों से पता चलता है कि अमरीका एक रंग-विभेद वाला कन्दौ है। सिर्फ

दिखावे के तौर पर ही वे डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, प्रजातन्त्र की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने हमेशा तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियों का समर्थन किया है और हमेशा कोई न कोई बहाना बनाते रहते हैं। हमारे रिप्यूटेड जर्नालिस्ट श्री के० एन० गुप्ता और श्री एस० के पाण्डे ने कहा है कि यह पूरे हिन्दुस्तान का ह्यूमिलिएशन है। यह सिर्फ पत्रकार-बन्धुओं का ही ह्यूमिलिएशन नहीं है। इससे इस बात की गंभीरता का पता चलता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति अमरीका की नीति क्या है। अमरीका हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में क्या सोचता है। अमरीका हिन्दुस्तान को हमेशा टेंशन में रखना चाहता है और यह कार्य इसीलिए किया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका प्रश्न क्या है ?

I am learning!

श्री राम स्वर्ण राय : मैं इस विषय की गंभीरता को देखते हुए तजुबेकार और विद्वान मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस नापाक रवैये के बारे में जो उनके द्वारा अपनाया गया, क्या इसकी जांच कराई जाएगी ?

श्री पी० बी० नरसिंह राय : श्रीमान, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि उनके पास से जवाब आया है, उनका यह रवैया नहीं रहा और इसलिए विशेष जांच का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक सवाल पूछने का और मौका दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; this is not question. You have exhausted. No two questions are allowed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao): Sir, I for one do not think that the right of anybody, including that of this lady from Iowa, USA, to have a restricted briefing and to call

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

for a press conference only certain people and not others can be disputed. This is the right of everybody and no one can dispute it. But now, according to my information, among these gentlemen of the Press who were called to this conference, one of them was an Indian working as a Correspondent for an American agency. This raises to my mind a very deep pertinent and important question. The question is this. The American Embassy in India as well as all foreign countries, particularly in Asian countries, African countries and Latin American countries these nonaligned countries—the American Embassy as well as the embassies of other great powers—keep close to them a particular group of journalists whom they treat as favourites, whom they pamper. The American Embassy, the USIS, which is their cultural wing—now ICA, International Communication Agency—has large funds at its disposal and these funds are according to my information, very often used to keep a particular group of journalists happy. As a result these journalists, wittingly or unwittingly, project the American interests here. Sometimes this projection of American interests, or for that matter interests of other great powers, can contribute, and has contributed, if not in India, in many other similar countries in Asia, as I have mentioned, in Africa, in Latin America, to the destabilisation of their regimes there. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they keep a check on the funds disbursed by the USIS—I have in my mind all the great powers, but here since the question pertains to the American Embassy. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government keeps a check on the foreign funds being disbursed by the USIS and now ICA as far as press is concerned on the so-called cultural information and cultural activities.

Journalists and other press-men are kept happy sometimes in ways which one can call legitimate, by

sending them to the United States on study tours, seminars and so on and so forth. The journalists go there with the permission of the Government of India. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to lay on the Table of the House a list of journalists who have gone to the United States at the invitation of the United States Government or the United States Embassy or allied organisations of the United States Government, within the last three years for the purpose of study tours, seminars and so on and so forth.

The second point which I would like to raise is this. It is not merely the American Embassy, as has been projected here, that pampers the American correspondents. Our own Government wittingly or unwittingly pampers them. You are aware that when the United States President gives a press conference, foreign correspondents are never allowed to ask questions. And international relations work on the basis of reciprocity. Why is it, in this state of affairs, our top leaders allow foreign correspondents to ask questions and do not comply with the rule of reciprocity? But definitely our Government must make efforts with the United States so that this rule which they have been following should be changed so that foreign correspondents and for that matter Indian correspondents should also be allowed in terms of reciprocity to ask questions from the United States President.

Government gives permanent accreditation on the basis of permanent residence. But it is a well known fact that very often, many of them do not stay for more than 89 days at a stretch in this country to avoid taxes. Is the Government keeping a check on this? What action does the Government contemplate either to withdraw the accreditation or to see that the money due to the exchequer is paid by them? Again, my information is that there are some foreign correspondents who very often declare their income

as not exceeding Rs. 3000 to evade taxation and our Government is quite liberal and complacent and condescending over that. However, in the case of our own people, their accounts are strictly looked into.

I would like the hon. Minister to kindly tell something about these points.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I find that most of the questions do not either arise from the calling attention or it would not be proper for me to give any off the cuff replies. I would only make available information that the hon. Member wants, to him or to the House and in particular the list which he has asked for of all correspondents who have gone at the invitation of the American Government. That list can be furnished to the House. There is no difficulty about that.

About the presence of one Indian among those who met her, I have no precise information. But I know for a fact that some correspondents of foreign papers happen to be Indians. Therefore it may be in that connection that he was there.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Was he invited? Or did he go by himself?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: This was not a regular press conference. The one organised on the previous day was cancelled. The next day it was only a get-together absolutely informal and Mrs. Hubbell insisted, according to the authorities of the Embassy, that it should not be treated as a regular press conference. Therefore, I think, this point has been clarified. We have taken up the matter and they have given an explanation to it. We need not go further on it and the matter should rest there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): One question he has not answered....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am raising it under rule 355.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is willing to answer it.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: I have already answered that this is one of the questions about which I am not prepared to give an off-the-cuff answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already stated it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This also will not go on record.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): The Minister, while replying to Shri Ramswaroop Ram, has not replied to the relevant part of the report in *The Hindustan Times*, which says: "Sorry, Sir, we are brown-skinned". This is the crux of the problem. Of course, this may be an informal chat, as has been claimed by the American Embassy, though the previous day a regular press conference was organised by the American Embassy. The importance of this Calling Attention is with regard to the behaviour of the American Embassy towards the Indian journalists. What is to be enquired into is whether a reply "Sorry, Sir, we are brown-skinned" was at all given by the American Embassy. Though the Minister in his reply to my friend, Shri Faleiro, has stated that this matter should not be pursued, I would still like to know from the

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma]

Minister whether this discrimination on the part of the Americans, on the basis of colour, is at all justified, particularly....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not colour; one Indian was there.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Dr. Swamy says there was one Indian; but we do not know the facts. It has not been confirmed by the Minister that there was one Indian. But the question which is more important, though not coming out of the 'Calling Attention, is this: is it not an indication of the hardening attitude of the American Government towards India? Because, we have press reports wherein it is stated that America is going in a big way to arm Pakistan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That should have been the Calling Attention Notice.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: In view of this international incident and the Reagan Administration's attitude towards the non-aligned countries, and India particularly, is it not indicative of the hardening attitude of the American Administration? If so, what steps the Minister proposes to take in this regard?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA PAO: Firstly, I do not think there is any question of skin involved in this. In regard to the American attitude, we do not have to look into incidents of this type. There may be many other indications, about which I am prepared to make a statement, if the matter is raised.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you admit a Calling Attention on this?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this incident of humiliation meted out to the Indian journalist at the American Embassy has not come a day too

soon. In fact, we are in for a bigger shock, as my friend has said, about the American attitude. I think the basic question is not of the skin, though, of course, that is very much there. The real question is that of the attitude, and I am inclined to believe that in the wake of the change of the American administration, there has been a definite change ..

AN. HON MEMBER: Arrogance.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: ...and this is in fact organic to the American traditions to the traditions of colonialism, imperialism and America, as we all know, is in the vanguard of all these forces. (Interruptions). Sir, Dr. Swamy will keep on interrupting me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, he cannot.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: As we all know, from Indian Ocean, Deigo Garcia, to Dr. Swamy Americans are creating problems for us! (Interruptions). This attitude of America towards Indian journalists is symptomatic of what they think of us, specially the countries of the Third World. These people were responsible for the medieval butchery of Vietnam, friendish designs on Kampuchea, then their unabashed collaboration with South African regimes in the killings of freedom fighters of Namibia and the latest genocide which is taking place in El Salvador. In all these events America has played a major role.

Incidentally, I may refer to another incident which, I am sorry to say, was taken with admirable imperturbability by our Government and that related to a written statement of assessment of the functioning of Indian democracy and Indian Government by the High Commissioner of Australia. Surreptitiously he smuggled out a report to Australian Government and it was deliberately leaked in American press and the Australian press and the tendentious remarks were that the Indian democracy was sinking and dictatorship is round the corner, and



that journalist, I am told, is still growing strong in India. In any other country he would have been thrown out of the boundaries of the country. But he is still here. So, taken together, how I perceive this incident is in totality, the American attitude, and I would request the Foreign Minister not to sidetrack the real issue. This incident may be just a small incident, although I do not regard it as a small incident, but it is an insult to the Indian journalists and an insult to the Indian people. But let us take it in a bigger perspective.

America, as you all know—it is coming out daily in the newspapers—has written us off, although they have not written off Dr. Swamy. But India as a country, India as a political entity, the biggest democracy in the world, has been written off by the Americans, and as Mr. Sharma suggested, they are inducting arms worth \$ 2 billion in our neighbourhood and then the Americans are out to create instability in India, they are out to create a situation of destabilization in this country. Taken in this context, I think the incident speaks volumes about the Americans attitude towards India and it is time for us, I think I am sure our Government has not allowed grass to grow under their feet. They are seized of this matter and I would request him to take this small incident seriously, although I do not take it as a small incident, though as characterised by him, this incident should be dropped now. I think we should formulate our policies because Americans think that they are still saddled with the white man's burden and they are here or anywhere in the Third World countries to civilise them, to educate them, to exploit them. This attitude has to be met firmly and resolutely. So, I would make a humble request to the Foreign Minister to shed some light on this incident in the totality of our perception as he has been insisting in this House, the totality of our perception about American role in destabilization, about American role in creating situations of tensions, bring-

ing Big Power rivalry to our door step. How does this incident stand in the totality of the situation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I consider this incident neither small nor big.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Prof. Tewari's thesis must be discussed.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: About the other aspects, we have only six days to go till the 26th when we are going to have a debate on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry and the hon. Member will have to repeat all this perhaps at that time!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do not deflate him like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: (Jadavpur): It may be taken as having been said.

#### ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

#### CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy resigned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules 1955, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy resigned."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.46 hrs

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ESTABLISHMENT OF A RUBBER BASED INDUSTRY IN KANYA KUMARI DISTRICT.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Under rule 377, I am making a statement.

Kanya Kumari District is the most suitable and appropriate place in the country for the establishment of Rubber based industries or a tyre factory. Per acre production of rubber here is the highest in our country and qualitatively also it occupies the highest place. It occupies the second place in the quantity of production of rubber. It is next only to Kerala. Though Kanya Kumari District is classified as an industrially backward district, not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is established here. Other basic amenities are also available there for the establishment of industries. The percentage of literacy in this district is high. There are large number of educated and uneducated unemployed people there. So, government may be pleased to consider the representation favourably by passing early orders for the establishment of rubber based industries or a tyre factory in Kanya Kumari District.

(ii) SUPPLY OF COAL TO ONGOLE IN ANDHRA PRADESH FOR TOBACCO CURING PROCESS.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Tobacco curing season is from December to March. There are about 35,000 tobacco curing burns in Andhra Pradesh, majority of which are in Prakasam District.

More than three lakh tonnes are required for curing tobacco. Coal indents for the entire requirement of tobacco curing industry are placed with the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Hyderabad. This time the above collieries supplied only 75,000 tonnes of coal this year which is not even 1/4th of the requirement.

Though the collieries requested the Railway authorities, they are pleading their inability to supply coal to tobacco growers saying that due to the shortage of production in the coal mines, the railways are moving the entire production to power houses and railways only, on instructions from the Railway Board.

Tobacco curing is seasonal and if coal is not supplied before March this year the tobacco growers will suffer very much. The loss will cross, crores of rupees. That will not only hit the farmers but also affect the Government due to reduction of foreign exchange.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to see that at least one rake of coal is moved every day to Ongole to help the tobacco curing process.

I am glad to say that one rake of coal has arrived but many more are needed.

(ii) CRISIS IN CASHEW INDUSTRY IN KERALA

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir; the cashew industry in Kerala which employs 1.5 lakh workers is facing crisis due to acute shortage of imported raw nuts and the systematic attempts by private cashew processors to clandestinely shift the processing to the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka where they could exploit cheap labour.

The indigenous production of cashew nuts will hardly meet 1/4th of the total requirements of the industry. Hence the industry had to depend on heavy import of raw nuts from African countries. Since 1970, a well thought out and sensible plan was adopted by the Centre by which the import was channelised through the Cashew Corporation of India. This plan was adopted to save the industry from the ruinous and cut-throat competition in which the cashew processors were involved resulting in closure of a number of factories and large-scale unemployment among the workers.

But the trouble again started when the Kerala Government enforced minimum wages and extended other legal benefits to the workers. The bigger processors then deliberately kept some of their units idle rendering thousands of workers unemployed and clandestinely started the processing in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka using the cheap labour available there. To save the industry and the workers, Kerala Government set up the Cashew Development Corporation which took over some of the closed factories. The Corporation has now 35 factories employing more than 35,000 workers.

Government of India now seems to have brought about some changes in the import of cashew nuts. Though they have not amended the basic policy on canalisation of import, they have permitted private cashew processors to import cashew nuts from non-traditional sources subject to the condition that 50 per cent of the import be handed over to the Cashew Corporation of India. This import will harm the interests of the cashew industry in Kerala. The privately imported nuts did not come to Kerala. They were processed outside the State even though the importers are the same cashew manufacturers of Kerala doing the import under different names. At the same time, the request of the Kerala Government to permit the Cashew Development Corporation import of nuts for its own use was rejected by the Centre.

4400 LS-10.

The Cashew Corporation of India is not making all out efforts to increase the import. Last year, the import was almost negligible. Hence I would request the Central Government to take up the issue of import of cashew nuts at the highest level with the concerned African countries and import maximum quantity of raw cashew nuts through the Cashew Corporation of India and make the imported nuts available to the factories. Under no circumstances private processors be allowed to import cashew nuts.

At the same time, I would request the Centre to persuade the southern States to agree to uniform wage rates in the cashew industry so that the cheap labour available in one State will not be allowed to be used to the detriment of the industry in the other States.

(iv) FUNDS FOR DROUGHT AND DRINKING WATER SCARCITY IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, most of the districts in Tamil Nadu are very badly affected by the drought due to failure of monsoon during the year 1980-81. It is understood that the Central Government would be sending a Fact-finding Team to assess the situation and demand of the worst drought-hit area of Tamil Nadu and the team will submit its report very shortly.

After the 1977 cyclone and heavy flood, the rain completely failed and until now there has been no rainfall in Tamil Nadu State with the result that the drinking water scarcity is prevailing everywhere. The farm labourers, small and marginal farmers, agricultural coolies and wage-earners are on the verge of vacating their villages and even cattle are not able to survive.

Bulls, calves, cows and buffalos numbering more than 1,500 have died in some places of Tiruchirappalli district due to epidemic 'Foot and Mouth' disease. It also appears that the disease is now spreading like wild-fire all over the district. Veterinary Hospitals are

[Shri S. A. Dorai Sebastian]

not having sufficient stock of medicines, vaccines to cure this disease and there is a fear that this disease will capture all the cattle of Tamil Nadu very soon. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals should study this situation and effective medicines should be sent immediately to save further perishing of cattle.

The Fact-finding team of the Central Government should visit Tamil Nadu immediately and all the relief measures should be rushed-up. More Central allocation of food, medicine and funds should be made available at once to avoid further destruction of cattle and mankind in Tamil Nadu. 'Food for work programme' and 'National Rural Employment Programme' should be implemented on a war-footing scale to save the village people from starvation.

More funds should be allotted for deepening the dried wells, for sinking new wells and drilling borewells for drinking water purposes, as people are searching for water for miles together. The plight of the village people is unimaginable and pathetic.

I, therefore, urge the Central Government to allot interim relief urgently at least up to the tune of Rs. 30 crores as the first instalment before the proposed fact finding team submits its report to the Government.

(v) CLEARANCE OF LEASE PAPERS FOR ALLOTMENT OF LAND TO MEMBERS OF HOUSING SOCIETY IN DELHI

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ :

भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली में प्रवास हेतु बहुत सी योजनाएँ बनाई थीं। इस नीति के अनुसार पिछले 20 वर्षों में बहुत सी भू-प्लान हाउसिंग योजनाएँ स्वीकृत हुई हैं। इन समितियों को जमीन भी पिछले 15-20

वर्षों से दे दी गई है। तब से बहुत सी ऐसी समितियों ने अपना विकास कार्य भी कर लिया है और गाढ़ी कमाई के लाखों रूपए जनता ने, जिनमें सरकारी कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, इनमें खर्च किए हैं। इनमें से कुछ समितियाँ जो कि वर्ष 1961 में बनी थीं, अभी तक अपने सदस्यों को जमीन नहीं दे पाई हैं। एक ऐसा ही उदाहरण जी मेरे ध्यान में है वह है योजना आयोग एवं सांख्यिकी विभाग के सैकड़ों कर्मचारियों की समिति। इस समिति के सदस्य भी अन्य समितियों के सदस्यों की तरह से शीघ्र जमीन मिल जाने के इच्छुक है, जमीन विकास कार्य भी एक साल से अधिक हुए पूरा हो गया है। उनके मकान बनने की कार्यवाही तुरन्त शुरू हो सकती है अगर सरकारी महकमे कागजात कार्यवाही पूरी कर दें। यह बड़ी ही हास्यास्पद बात है कि देश की योजना बनाने वाले खुद अपने लिए योजना नहीं बना पाए हैं।

ऐसा समझा जाता है कि यह समस्या, आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा लीज पेपर्स क्लियर करने की वजह से है। प्रत्येक सदस्य का रजिस्ट्रेशन भी सहकारी समितियों के रजिस्ट्रार को करना है।

मैं इस विषय में योजना एवं आवास मंत्री से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे स्वयं इस मामले में गौर करें एवं योजना आयोग की समिति के सदस्यों को शीघ्र जमीन एलाट करवायें।

(vi) ELECTIONS TO DELHI METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय आज सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ :

दिल्ली मेट्रोपोलिटन काउंसिल, दिल्ली को 20 मार्च, 1980 को भंग किया गया था। कानून के अनुसार काउंसिल के चुनाव

6 महीने के भीतर होने चाहिए। किन्तु सरकार ने गत वर्ष चुनाव को 6 महीने के लिए टाल दिया। चुनाव को टालने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था।

दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र है। यहाँ न निर्वाचित विधान सभा है और न निर्वाचित स्थानीय संस्थाओं को ही काम करने का अवसर दिया गया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम भंग किया जा चुका है। नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को पूरी तरह सरकारी संस्था बना दिया गया है। दिल्ली की जनता अपना दुखड़ा कहाँ रोये? किसके पास शिकायत ले कर जाएं?

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि दिल्ली मेट्रो-पोलिटन कोसिन के चुनाव अविलम्ब कराये जायें। दिल्ली नगर निगम के चुनाव भी साथ ही होने चाहिए। यदि सरकार चुनावों को फिर से टालने का फैसला करती है तो यह दि लो निवासियों के साथ अन्याय है और लोकान्तर पर कुशासन होगा।

12.58½ hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI SIKH  
GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE  
AND  
DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma):  
I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 21st January, 1981."

12.59 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.  
DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI SIKH  
GURDWARAS (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE AND**

**DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. L. P. Verma.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: समापति महोदय, दिल्ली सिख गुरुद्वारा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1981 जो आया है, यह न तो संवैधानिक है, न नियमानुकूल है और न ही उचित है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए जो आर्डिनेन्स लाया गया था, उसको ला कर सरकार द्वारा एक अनुचित लाभ उठाने का प्रयास किया गया है।

सिखइज्म की जो परम्परा है, उस परम्परा के अनुसार गुरु नानक जी, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी और बहुत से हमारे देश के दूसरे संतों ने इस पंथ को चलाया था।..

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
The Minister for Unparliamentary Affairs is disturbing the proceedings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Unparliamentary expressions' I have heard but 'unparliamentary Minister' I am hearing for the first time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
'Visham'—dangerous.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Or is it a tribute you are paying?

Mr. Verma,

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: समापति महोदय, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल के द्वारा इस धार्मिक संस्था को राजनैतिक ढाँचे के अन्दर लाने का दुष्प्रयास किया गया है। इस से सिख धर्म के अन्दर जो उस की पवित्रता है और जो उस का पवित्र उद्देश्य था देश की सेवा, राष्ट्र की रक्षा का, उस में एक भारी दलदल पैदा हो जाती है।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप ने प्रतिनिधित्व करना शुरू किया है सिख धर्मावलम्बियों का ?

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** आप जानते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर एक अकाली दल है और उधर कांग्रेसी सिख हैं, उन्हें कांग्रेसी सिख कह सकते हैं, दूसरों को अकाली सिख कह सकते हैं और इस के अलावा निरंकारी सिख भी हैं। इस तरह से कई गुटों में वे हैं। जो पहले एक गुट था, वह अब सिखों के बहुत से गुटों में बंट गया है और इस तरह से कई गुटों में अगर सिख बंट जाएं, तो जो उन के गुरुओं ने उपदेश दिया था देश की सेवा करने के लिए, वह कहां पूरा होगा। उन गुरुओं ने इन सब लोगों को अच्छा, कड़ा, केश, कृपाण और कंघी, ये जितनी चीजें हैं, रखने को कहा था और अगर कानून के चक्कर में राजनीतिक घनचक्कर इस धर्म को खींचता है, तो यह संभावना है कि इस से कोई लाभ तो नहीं होने वाला है बल्कि हानि बहुत बड़ी होगी।

**सभापति महोदय :** “चक्कर” तो सुना था, अगर यह ‘घनचक्कर’ क्या है ?

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** ‘घनचक्कर’ और राजनीति और कूटनीति, उस को इस में मिला दीजिए, तो उस प्रकार से एक सही चित्र नहीं बन पाता है।

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 के अनुसार, यह स्पष्ट प्रावधान है कि जब कोई बहुत आवश्यकता हो जाए, कोई भयंकर समस्या पैदा हो जाए देश के अन्दर और कोई उपाय ही न रह जाए, तब तो हम अध्यादेश ला सकते हैं लेकिन दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक समिती के छः चुनाव पहले हो चुके हैं और ये छः चुनाव बिना किसी बॉम्ब के, बिना किसी तकरार के और बिना किसी लड़ाई के बहुत शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से हुए थे,

तो इस सातवें चुनाव में कौन सी ऐसी आफत आ गई थी कि यह अध्यादेश लाना पड़ा। पार्लियामेंट के सेशन के लिए हम को 9 जनवरी को समन मिल गया था और 16 फरवरी से वह चलना था। और उसके बीच में 21 जनवरी को इन्होंने राष्ट्रपति का अध्यादेश जारी कराया। इस तरह से एक आदमी को उसमें लाने का प्रयास किया और उस आदमी को लाने का प्रयास किया जिसकी कि 1925 के गुरुद्वारा अधिनियम के बाद 1971 में जो गुरुद्वारा अधिनियम बना था जिसके प्रावधान के अनुसार क्वालिफिकेशन नहीं थी। 1971 में बने अधिनियम में योग्यता का प्रावधान है और वह धारा 16 (3) को इसको द्वारा अब समाप्त किया जा रहा है। इस धारा को अध्यादेश से समाप्त कर के एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को उसमें लाया गया है जिसका कि नाम सुना है कि जत्येदार संतोखसिंह है। वह मास्टर तो नहीं हैं, टेलर मास्टर कहे जा सकते हैं। मास्टरी योग्यता उनके पास नहीं है। वह जानी भी नहीं है। मेरे दिल में अपने जानी जी के प्रति बहुत आदर है।

न मैं सिख हूँ, न मैं अकाली हूँ, न मैं निरंकारी हूँ लेकिन जहां तक सिख धर्म की शूद्ध रखने का प्रश्न है, इसकी पवित्रता को अक्षुण्ण रखने का प्रश्न है, उस दृष्टि से मैं जानी जी और सिख धर्म के और लोगों का आदर करता हूँ।

**सभापति महोदय :** जानी जी को उन सारे प्रश्नों का भी ज्ञान है।

**श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** जत्येदार साहब ने आज तक अपनी वर्षगांठ नहीं मनाई होगी लेकिन 21-22 फरवरी को उन्होंने अपनी वर्षगांठ ताजमहल होटल में मनाई। मैं नहीं जानता कि पहले उन्होंने अपनी वर्षगांठ किसी अकबर होटल में या रणजीत होटल में मनाई हो। इस तरह से उन्होंने अपनी वर्षगांठ मनाई।

अगर किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को ही किसी संस्था में लाना है और उसके लिए यह सब कुछ करना है तो यह मंशा शुद्ध नहीं कही जा सकती । मैं कहता हूँ कि धार्मिक स्थानों का यह राजनीतिकरण है । किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को कहीं इसलिए लाया जाए क्योंकि वह आपकी पार्टी का सदस्य है और उसका इस संस्था में होना जरूरी है तो यह राजनीतिकरण है ।

इसी तरह से पंजाब में भी 13 में से 12 सदस्य हो गये हैं । इस पर ऐसा लगता है कि वहाँ पर भी राजनीति है और राजनीतिक प्रभाव में वहाँ की समिति में भी लाने का प्रयास किया गया है । यहाँ भी जो चुनाव हुए, उसमें आपको बहुमत नहीं मिला । इसके लिए आपने राजनीतिक हंगामा किया और पुलिस को बिठा कर वहाँ एक आदमी को लाने का प्रयास किया ।

इस तरह से आप अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के धार्मिक स्थानों में राजनीति ला रहे हैं । वहाँ पर भी राजनीति लाने की आपकी भीतरी मंशा लगती है :

मैं तो सिख समाज से बिलोंग नहीं करता । लेकिन जहाँ तक मुझे सूचना मिली है, जिसकी कि आपस में बहुत चर्चा है कि वहाँ विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । 1925 में भी उन्होंने लगातार संघर्ष कर के यह बात मनवाई थी कि उनकी संस्थाओं में डेमो-क्रेटिक ढंग से चुनाव हों । अकाली दल वालों ने इसके लिए संघर्ष किया था । उसमें यह रखा गया था कि ऐसे व्यक्ति उनकी धार्मिक संस्थाओं में आने चाहिए जो सिख धर्म में विश्वास करते हों, उनके रीति-रिवाज को मानते हों । ऐसे ही व्यक्ति चुनाव लड़ कर आने चाहिए । वे किसी पार्टी वालों को नहीं चाहते थे । लेकिन आप पंजाब में 13 में से 12 को ले आये । यहाँ भी आप ऐसा ही चाहते थे लेकिन सुना है कि यहाँ

आपके लोग नहीं आ सके । आप यहाँ भी चाहते थे कि सभी लोग आपके आ जाएँ, आपका ही यहाँ भी कब्जा हो जाए ।

आपने मुसलमानों की संस्थाओं पर भी कब्जा करने का प्रयास किया । मुरादाबाद और अलीगढ़ में जो घटनाएं घटीं उनमें आपके हाथ साफ नहीं हैं । यह चीख खतरनाक है और आप अपने दामन में दाग लगाएंगे, यह अच्छा नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : दिल साफ है या नहीं, यह देखें ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : दिल साफ होगा ताकि पार्टी वहाँ इनकी मजबूत हो जाए । इसके लिए इनका दिल बहुत साफ है । दूसरा मंशा नहीं है । उस ओर इनका ध्यान है । लेकिन सामाजिक हित का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है यह ठीक नहीं है । इनकी पार्टी के लिए तो यह श्रेयकर है, यह तो ठीक है । आप यह भी देखें कि निरंकारियों की समस्या सारे देश में है । वे भी सिख हैं । बाबा गुरुबचन सिंह की हत्या की गई । अभी तक उसकी ठीक से जांच नहीं हो पाई है । इसको ले कर हंगामे, हड़ताल, धरने प्रदर्शन भी हुए हैं ।

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला (संगरूर) : जिन की वकालत कर रहे हैं उन्होंने मारा है ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जांच तो करा लेते । इससे क्यों डरते हैं ? जो दोषी है उसको जेल भेजो, कड़ी सजा दो ।

सभापति महोदय : उसके बारे में आप पूरी तरह ब्रीफ़ नहीं हैं ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं छोड़ देता हूँ । समय भी कम है ।

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

देश के हित में, सिख धर्म के हित में यह अच्छा होता कि इस बिल को वापिस ले कर कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है उसको बनाए रखा जाता। हमारे रूढ़िवादी बिजिनेस और कंडक्ट आफ बिजिनेस इन लोक सभा जो हैं उसके रूल 71 (1) और (2) में यह कहा गया है कि कोई भी बिल आर्डिनेंस का स्थान लेने के लिए जब पेश किया जाए, तो उसके अन्दर कारणों और उद्देश्यों को स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाए, स्पष्ट रूप से उसकी टिप्पणी दी जाए। लेकिन यहां यह नहीं बताया गया कि किन कारणों से आर्डिनेंस इशू करना पड़ा, क्या अजेंसी थी। यह चीज इनके दल के लिए शायद श्रेयस्कर है। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको स्वतंत्र रहने दे, राजनीतिक घुसपैठ न करें, लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से कमेटी को चुनाव करने दें। चूंकि आपका बहुमत है इसलिए यह बिल पास तो हो जाएगा और हो सकता है कि आपके दल के हित में यह चीज हो लेकिन यह देश हित में नहीं है, सिख धर्म के हित में नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप वापिस ले लें। ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 21st January, 1981."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971, as passed by Rājya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

मेरे पहले जो रेजोल्यूशन पेश हुआ है उस में इसका विरोध किया गया है और कहा गया है कि इस लॉसोशन को न लाया जाए। दलील यह दी गई है कि इससे धार्मिक पवित्रता को हानि पहुंचेगी, नुकसान होगा और राजनीतिक रंग इस में आजाएगी। अब भी उन्होंने कहा है कि अध्या-

देश जारी नहीं होता चाहिए था। मैं सभा पटल पर एक स्टेटमेंट रख चुका हूँ कि हम को आर्डिनेंस जारी करने की जरूरत क्यों महसूस हुई। दुबारा उसकी चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जहां तक उनका खयाल है कि धार्मिक पवित्रता को इससे कुछ नुकसान पहुंचेगा या राजनीति आएगी यह भी बेबुनियाद है। किसी ने उनको गलतफहमी में डाला है। यह बहुत साधारण सी तरकीब है। पहले इस में यह शर्त थी कि इतनी क्वालिफिकेशन जिस के पास हो वही पदाधिकारी बन सकता है गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धता बोर्ड का, दूसरा नहीं बन सकता है। कहीं भी किसी भी इलैक्टिड संस्था के लिए इस तरह की शर्त नहीं रखी गई है, न पालियामेंट के मੈम्बर के लिए और न लैजिस्लेचर के मੈम्बर के लिए और यहां तक कि राष्ट्रपति के लिए भी नहीं। दरहकीकत यह अनडेमोक्रेटिक स्टेप था और उस वक़्त जो किया गलत किया। उसकी हम दुस्ती कर रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि माननीय सदस्य शायद मेरा खयाल है कि बिहार से तात्लुक रखते हैं और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं सिक्ख नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार जहां गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का जन्म हुआ पटना साहब में उनको पूरा अधिकार है कि वह जो चाहें अपनी राय दें। उनको यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि मैं सिक्ख नहीं हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन बात कूहे अकल की।

श्री जैल सिंह : और सिख मत में कोई ऐसी भिन्नता नहीं है जो इन्सान को इन्सान से तोड़ने की बातें करें।

सभापति महोदय : गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी का जन्म हुआ था पटना साहब में जिसका प्रतिनिधित्व माननीय रामाबतार शास्त्री जी करते हैं।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना)  
पटना का प्रतिनिधित्व मैं करता हूँ।



भी बैठ तब : अहेंगे आप कुछ यह मुझे मालूम है । लेकिन जब कहेंगे तब देखेंगे ।

माननीय सदस्य का जो एक प्रश्न है कि किसी एक आदमी के लिए यह किया जा रहा है, यह उनकी भलतफ़हमी है । हमारे भारत में सिट्टेसी अभी तक 50 परसेंट भी नहीं पहुंची है और खासकर स्त्रियों में तो 40 परसेंट भी नहीं है । तो हम जो यह शर्त उड़ा रहे हैं ऐजुकेशनल क्वालिफिकेशन की अब कोई शर्त नहीं होगी इसका फायदा सब के लिए होगा । 10, 40 परसेंट के बजाय सेट परसेंट लोगों को यह अधिकार मिल जायगा । हम किसी एक आदमी को निशाना बना कर या उसको फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं करते हैं । इस संशोधन के बाद बिल में किसी किरम की रक़ावट नहीं रहेगी, जितने भी दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं उनमें से जो भी चाहे इस पद के लिए यानों प्रेसिडेंट के लिए या और दूसरे पदों के लिए खड़ा हो सकता है, वह पदाधिकारी हो सकता है । इसलिए जो उनका प्रश्न है वह मैं समझता हूं अब निकल जाना चाहिए ।

अभी समय नहीं आया रिजोल्यूशन वापस लेने का । जब समय आयेगा तो मैं कुछ और भी उस प्रार्थना करूंगा, क्योंकि यह आदमी बहुत शरीफ है और उससे ऐसा लगता है कि वह थोड़ी सी गलती भी भर लें तो उसको सुधार लेंगे ।

हमारे गुरु चरण सिंह जी ने कहा था आप बचालत किसी और को करते हैं और हिमायत किसी और को करने आये हैं । तो मैंने समझा वह भी मूल है । लेकिन नहीं बहुत समझदारी है । उन्होंने यह समझा कि बात वह कीजिए जिसके से पहलू हों, कोई पहलू तो रहे बात बदलने की । तो पहलू बदलने का यह सभा है, जब सभा आयेगा तो मैं फिर आऊंगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now, Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I am thankful to you for calling me early to speak.

I rise to support the Statutory Resolution and to oppose that Bill. I am opposing it not because of deletion of clause 3 but on some other grounds. In bringing this Bill, Government has shown total disrespect to Article 123 of the Constitution of India. Sir, if you have a copy of the original Bill, please see the original clause which Government now wants to delete. It says:

"No person shall be eligible for election as President or other Office-bearer of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee unless he is at least a Matriculate or has passed Higher Secondary Examination of any recognised University or Board."

I would have no objection for this deletion. But I do not understand the wisdom of the Government and the hon. Minister for Home Affairs as to why they want to delete the word 'Giani'. Had you retained the word 'Giani' there would be an opportunity for me to support this particular Bill. So, you want the 'Agiani' people to head this particular Board. My understanding of Hindi is very limited.

AN HON. MEMBER: 'Giani' is a degree qualification. (Interruptions).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: There are so many 'Agyani' people. Fortunately I had an occasion today morning to go through the Hindi Dictionary. The meaning for the word given is not only a 'Graduate' but 'knowledgeable person' also. Therefore, in their wisdom, that is, those we have written that particular Dictionary, they have given the meaning as 'knowledge-

(Bapusaheb Parulekar.)

able person'. So, I take it that they do not want the knowledgeable persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the real translation of the word 'Giani' is a wise man.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: That is exactly what I say. You do not want wise men or it may be that in the year 1971 when the Bill was originally introduced, there were some 'Agianis' in Sikh community and within a period of 10 years, all have become 'Giani'. I would request the hon. Minister to clear my doubts on this particular issue. Within a period of 10 years all the people in the Sikh community, those who were 'Agiani' in 1971, have become 'Giani' in 1981. I would therefore request the hon. Home Minister kindly to enlighten me on this particular point.

Now kindly refer to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. It stated like this.

"2. Following representations that imposing a minimum educational qualification in the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971 was against the cardinal principles of Democracy..."

Sir, this reason has been given in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister a very important point. When this Bill was introduced in the year 1971 and it was debated then, one of the hon. Members of the Rajya Sabha, Mr. L. K. Advani, had given an amendment that this should be deleted. The hon. Home Minister must at least have gone through the debates and at that time, it was objected to by the Government on the ground of democracy because they said they had taken the opinions of the Board and they had taken the opinions of the Sikh people. At that time you opposed it. You said that it should be retained on the principle of democracy because the majority opinion of the Sikh community was to incorporate this particular Clause, that is, Clause 3. At that time, that

was the definition of the word 'democracy'. But, now, you say that on the principle of democracy this word should be deleted because nowhere educational qualifications are prescribed in any law. That was the definition of democracy in the dynamic decade. Now, this is the democracy in 1981. May be the definition of democracy changes from year to year or Bill to Bill. Therefore, what I say is that this is not the real intention of...

AN HON. MEMBER: This is 'Giani' democracy.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I charge the Government and the hon. Home Minister that the intention in bringing forward this Bill is ill-motivated, ill-intentioned and you want to clothe and camouflage the words 'bad intentions and ill-motives' by the word "democracy". So, it is amply clear. Just now the hon. Home Minister rightly said that if somebody wanted to contest for the Presidentship of India, the educational qualifications were not necessary. Sir, through you may I ask the hon. Home Minister as to where was the necessity in 1971 to consult all the Sikh while introducing this particular clause? In 1971, the Bill was piloted by the then Minister, I believe, Shri Pant, and he has gone on record saying that in formulating this Bill, the main approach of the Government was that the Sikh community of Delhi was consulted and their approval obtained towards the inclusion of that particular clause. Further, at that time, the Board consisted of eminent persons including judges, and all of them were consulted. It is on this basis that this particular clause came to be included. This is real democracy. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister, whether while bringing this particular Bill, leave aside the ordinance, he consulted the Sikh community, the way they consulted in the year 1971. If not, why did they not consult them?

Then, this educational qualification is not very harsh. The annual income of Delhi Gurdwaras is Rs. 4 crores and the property has also to be

managed. The educational qualification is only for the President or other office bearers and not for ordinary members. Any Sikh, Giani or Agiani can be a member of the Board, but the qualifications were prescribed only for the office bearers and it was because of this particular backward.

Under these circumstances, I would like to request the hon. Minister for Home Affairs to tell us as to whether just as they had consulted the leaders of the Sikh community as to whether this clause should be included, this time also they consulted them. If so, who are these honourable persons? If not, why not?

Then, this is with reference to the merits of the Bill. As I said, the merit is not important. What hurts me and should hurt every hon. Member is the way in which this particular Bill has been brought before this House through this particular ordinance.

We have with us certain dates. The election of the President was to be held on 27th February, 1981 and this Ordinance was brought on 21st January, 1981. I would request the hon. Home Minister to enlighten the entire House whether the election was held in the month of February, and that election was held before the commencement of this particular session of the Parliament. Is it also a fact that the person who is elected does not possess the particular qualification? I will not make a positive statement; I would only ask for the information and from that we can draw our own conclusions. If that be so, is the statement or the allegation made by Shri R. L. P. Varma that you brought this ordinance only in order to favour a person who belongs to your party, who did not possess the necessary academic qualifications and in order to have the possession of the Gurdwara is correct or not. If that is so, is this not a misuse of the power and Article 123 of the Constitution? My grievance is about the way in which this Ordinance and this Bill have been brought.

I can very well appreciate, as the hon. Home Minister said, that he wanted that everyone should get an opportunity to be the Chairman or the President or the office bearer of this particular Gurdwara. Well. But why did you not wait till the session started? What was the objection in bringing the Bill straight in this House and what was the necessity of issuing the ordinance? From the statement which you have laid on the Table of the House and the statement which you made in this House, I am sorry, I was not in a position to get any answer to the question I have posed. Article 123 of the Constitution clearly lays down that in certain exceptional circumstances, the power can be used in issuing ordinances. And I believe that the hon. Home Minister has not only done a bad business; he has also very badly advised the Prime Minister and the entire Cabinet, and has wrongly and badly advised the President in bringing this particular Ordinance. No heavens were to fall on earth if the Ordinance had not been brought in. The Bill could have been brought in. The only answer is one to which I have already alluded that you wanted a particular person not possessing the necessary qualifications to be at the helm of this particular affairs, and his election was to be held in February i.e. before the commencement of the present session.

I made a reference to the opinion of the Sikh personalities, as was done in 1971. Now you say that under democratic principles, it is necessary that this should be removed. When did this wisdom dawn on you? From 1971 to 1981, nobody brought this to your notice; and in your wisdom—as you are a Giani Ji—you did not appreciate the particular lacuna in this particular legislation. So, what is the date, what is the minute, what is the second when this dawned upon you, viz. "This is undemocratic. This is against the cardinal principles of democracy. Therefore, I must do something for the Sikhs. An ordinary measure by way of legislation is totally insufficient. I must move the President and the Cabi-

net, and exercise powers under Article 123."?

Is this not a misuse? If this is a misuse, I submit that not only myself, not only the hon. Members of the Opposition, but all such persons, and all hon. Members who have taken oath in the name of the Constitution—Sir, they are supposed to respect each and every Article of the Constitution—should oppose this Bill, because it has been brought through an Ordinance. You take back your Bill. Let the Ordinance go, and you bring the Bill. Let us consider on merits whether the Bill is proper or not. The way you are doing things, you are laying down precedents—this is a mischief which you are doing. And I charge you that in order to do favouritism, you have introduced this Bill through the ordinance, through back-door—it is a black act—and I condemn it. And, therefore, I oppose this particular Bill; and I support the ordinance. (Interruptions) I correct myself Sir. I support the resolution.

AN HON. MEMBER: That portion should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said so clearly.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have corrected myself. I hope the correction has gone on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If they can correct themselves after ten years, why can't he correct now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maybe, after serious consideration for years they have changed their opinion... (Interruptions)

Now Shrimati Brar.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर ब्रार (फरीदकोट) : सभापति, महोदय, होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो देहली सिख गुरुद्वारा अमेन्डमेंट बिल लाए हैं, मैं उस की स्पॉट में खड़ी हुई हूँ। अभी हमारे मोमण्डियन कुलीन

ने कहा था कि मैं आर्डिनंस को स्पॉट करता हूँ और फिर दो मिनट के बाद खड़े हो कर कहा कि मैं इस का विरोध करता हूँ। (अवधान) बात यह है कि जो दिल की बात होती है वह सामने आ ही जाती है।

आप ने ज़रूर कहा है कि ऐसे नहीं ऐसे होना चाहिए, यह तो सब को पता है, ज्यादा बडेल में जाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है कि मेट्रोकुलेट, या हायर सेकेंडरी या ज्ञाना पास होना 1971 के देलहो सिख गुरुद्वारा ऐक्ट के मुताबिक ज़रूरी है। मैं अपने कुलीन से कहती हूँ, आप को शायद पता नहीं है कि हमारी जितनी रेलीजस संस्थाएँ हैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर, स्टेट लेवल पर, यह मैं पंजाब की बात कर रही हूँ, उनके अन्दर गुरुद्वारा के मैनजमेंट बोर्ड में ज्यादातर जो लोग हैं, ज़रूरी नहीं है कि मेट्रोकुलेट हों। ज्यादा ज़रूरत जो हमें है अपनी रेलीजस बोर्डिंग के ऊपर, वह है ईमानदारी की, इंटिग्रेशन की और डिवीजन की। पालिटिक्स से दूर रह कर जितना इन संस्थाओं में सुधार हो सके, उस की ज़रूरत है। हंसने की बात नहीं है क्योंकि आप इसकी अच्छी तरह से जानते नहीं हैं। आप हँसते हैं तो हँसें लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि आपको दिलचस्पी है सिख रेलीजस बोर्डिंग में। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि ये लोग ज्यादा पढ़े नहीं होते लेकिन उनको गुरुद्वारों का सुधार करने में रुचि होती है। इसके लिए पहले जो सहूलतें होतीं ये उनकी जिम्मेदारी थीं। इसमें बड़े अकाली एजिटेशनस हुए तो उनके लिए करना पड़ा गुरुद्वारा सुधार ऐक्ट के मुताबिक उनके हाथों में गुरुद्वारे दिए गए। इसमें बहुत से लोग अनपढ़ हैं लेकिन अनपढ़ का मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे बिल्कुल कुछ जानते ही नहीं, वे अपने मसहब के बारे में बहुत कुछ

जानते हैं। इसी तरह से कोई ज्ञानी सिर्फ डिग्री लेने से ही नहीं बन जाता है। जैसा कि आपने कहा कि 4 करोड़ का बजट है इसलिए इमानदारी का होना बहुत जरूरी है और अच्छा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर हों। मैं आपसे भी आगे जाती हूँ। जैसे पादरी लोग होते हैं वे बड़े पढ़े लिखे होते हैं, पी० एच० डी० बगैरह करते हैं और रेलिजस बोर्डज में अच्छे लेक्चर देते हैं, वे आलिम फाजिल होते हैं। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ और मैं नहीं कहती कि खाली रेलिजस डिग्री लेने से ही इनसान काबिल बन जाता है। गुरुद्वारों के प्रेसीडेंटशिप के लिए या मैनैजमेंट बोर्ड का मेम्बर बनने के लिए होम मिनिस्टर साहब जो अमेन्डमेन्ट 1971 के ऐक्ट में लाए हैं, मेरा ख्याल है उन्होंने एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

आपने यह सवाल किया कि 1971 से 1981 तक उन्होंने क्यों नहीं सोचा तो ज्ञानी जो सिर्फ पिछले साल ही होम मिनिस्टर बने हैं। ये एक ग्रास रूट वर्कर है, गांव के रहने वाले हैं, इनको पता है कि गांव का आदमी अनपढ़ भी हो लेकिन यह देखना होगा कि उसको मजहबी चीजों में कितनी रुचि है और इसमें अगर हम बार लगाते हैं कि मैट्रिकुलेशन की डिग्री हो तो उसके क्या मायने हैं? मैट्रिकुलेशन डिग्री लेकर कोई किसान आलिम फाजिल हो जाता है। इसलिए मेरी आपसे रिक्वैस्ट है कि आप इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर न दें।

आप जानते हैं कि शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी का जो प्रेसीडेंट चुना जाता है उसके ऊपर भी कोई कानून लागू नहीं है कि कितना पढ़ा होना चाहिए। मैं समझती हूँ कि सिख कौम पहले के मुकाबले अब काफी पढ़ाई करती जा रही है, उसने काफी तरक्की की है और आपने भी करी। लेकिन वहाँ पर

ऐसी कोई चीज लागू नहीं है तो क्या बजह है दिल्ली सिख गुरुद्वारा में ऐसी चीज रखा जाए। इसलिए मेरा ख्याल है कि यह जो क्लोज है वह नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि अकाली पार्टी के अकेले मेम्बर इस हाउस में हैं वे भी आज यहाँ पर नहीं आये हैं। न तो हमें सुनने के लिए और न ही अपनी बात कहने के लिए यहाँ पर वे आए। कई दफा लोग यह समझते हैं कि सारे सिखों की जिम्मेदारी उन्हीं के सिर पर है। यहाँ पर कांग्रेसी जो हैं उनमें सिख नहीं हैं इसलिए पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी का कोई सवाल नहीं है लेकिन मैं एलेक्शन में जाती हूँ तो साफ कहती हूँ कि मजहब दूसरी चीज है और पालिटिक्स दूसरी चीज है। मजहब और पालिटिक्स को इकट्ठा नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं तो दावे से कहती हूँ, अगर मेरे अपोजिट कोई अकाली मेम्बर खड़ा हुआ है, कि उसको बोलो गुरुग्रंथ साहब के कुछ शब्द बोलें और मैं भी बराबर बोलूँ। इन लोगों के विभाग के अन्दर यह बात आ गई है कि ये जो मजहबी पार्टीज हैं, वे ही मजहब की ठेकेदार हैं—यह गलत बात है।

मैं, चेअरमैन साहब, आप की मार्फत ज्ञानी से एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ—कुछ इस किस्म की बात होनी चाहिये कि जो मजहबी लोग सिधार्सी पार्टीज में होते हैं, एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० बनने की तरफ भी उन का झुकाव होता है यह नहीं होना चाहिये। एक तरफ उन को काम करना चाहिये। अगर वह एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० बनना चाहते हैं तो बनें, फिर दूसरी तरफ उन को नहीं रहना चाहिये। इस चीज में आप को सुधार करना चाहिये। आप ने देखा होगा कि लोग इस को स्टेप बना

[श्री.मती गुरुबिन्दर कीरवार]

कर, स्टेज बना कर पोलिटिक्स में आते हैं।

दिल्ली सिख गुरुद्वारे का बजट 4 करोड़ रुपये का है, मैं तो 3 करोड़ रुपये का समझती थी, लेकिन चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा कि 4 करोड़ का है। इसी तरह से अमृतसर में चढ़ावा चढ़ता है। सुबह ठाई बजे से "सुखनी साहब" का पाठ शुरू हो जाता है और रात 11-12 बजे तक चलता है। लोग बड़ी श्रद्धा से वहां आते हैं और आम लोग भी भाषा टेकते वक्त एक रुपया चढ़ाते हैं। यह एक तरीका था—अच्छे काम के लिये धन इकट्ठा करने का। गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज, 10वीं पादशाही, ने इसे शुरू किया था। जब जुलूम के खिलाफ मुकाबला होता था तो जो लोग दरबार में आते थे, 5 पैसे, 7 पैसे जिस से जो बनता था भेंट करता था और इस तरह से जो पैसा इकट्ठा होता था वह अच्छे काम में खर्च किया जाता था। जो लोग वहां चढ़ावा चढ़ाते हैं, वे श्रद्धा से चढ़ाते हैं, तहेदिल से चढ़ाते हैं। लेकिन यह पैसा कहाँ जाता है? यह पैसा वे लोग फिर पोलिटिक्स में खर्च करते हैं। इस बात को हम ज्यादा जानते हैं। जो लोग बम्बई या मद्रास से आते हैं, वे इन की सियासत से अच्छी तरह वाकिफ नहीं हैं।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहती लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब एक बहुत अच्छा अमेण्डमेंट लाये हैं और सब सिखों को मौका दिया है कि जो भी गुरुद्वारा सुधार के काम में भाग लेना चाहे, वह लाये और अपनी इन्टीग्रिटी और ईमानदारी के साथ काम करे। इस पैसे से कालिजिज और स्कूल खोल सकते हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि यहां पर गुरु हरकिशन पब्लिक स्कूल खुला

हुआ है जहां पर बच्चे बहुत अच्छी तरह से पढ़ाई करते हैं। इस तरह की दूसरी इन्स्टीचूशन खोली जा सकती हैं, अस्पताल बनाये जा सकते हैं, न कि आपस में लड़ते रहें, कभी कुछ करें, कभी कुछ करें।

मैं जानी जी को इस अमेण्डमेंट के लाने के लिये फिर से धन्यवाद देती हूँ, और, चेयरमैन साहब, आप का भी धन्यवाद है, आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): He seems to be getting inspiration when you are in the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would consider myself fortunate if all concerned get a little of inspiration.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, I would not have opposed this Bill, but for the partisan interests and the sinister design behind the Bill. It is becoming a matter of great concern—it has already become a matter of great concern—that this power of executive legislation is taken recourse to even in respect of ordinary routine matters; not for widening the rights of the people of this country, not for providing any urgent economic or social welfare measures.

Many hon. speakers in this House have expressed their dissatisfaction and anguish at the frequent recourse to the power to make Ordinances during the inter-session period. We have seen how the LIC Ordinance was issued; the Special Bearer Bonds scheme also was issued under an Ordinance. Even compensation to be paid to a Gurudwara Committee is also supposed to be regulated by an Ordinance.

nance.' The object is so palpably partisan that one cannot but oppose the Bill itself, which is nothing but a follow-up action of the ordinance and which was promulgated to pre-empt a fuller and proper discussion in the highest legislative forum in this country. They have come before Parliament with a fait accompli knowing that they have the requisite support and whatever may be the proposal, they will get through it and they are trying to get our legislative blessing to some mischief already carried out, because the object has been achieved. Even if this Bill is not passed, that mischief cannot be cured retrospectively. Therefore, I submit that when Gianiji is talking of democracy so far as the Gurdwara Committee is concerned, the ordinance raj which this Government has introduced is the very antithesis of parliamentary system of Government. Therefore, I oppose this Bill also on a basic ground that Parliament it being taken for granted and that is not a healthy sign for democracy, whatever be the brand of democracy; it may be the K. C. Pant democracy of 1971 or Gianiji democracy of 1981. That is not proper. The reasons behind the ordinance and this Bill have been very pertinently pointed out by Shri Parulekar.

As I said, I would not have opposed it if there had not been a purpose which does not appear on the face of the Bill. If the intention was only to take away the restriction as to the qualification for candidature for the post of office-bearers of Gurdwaras, I would not have opposed it, because the Minister is absolutely right. There is no educational qualification provided for the higher post in this country or even for the membership of this House. Who are we to lay down and prescribe an educational qualification in respect of a committee, although it is a very powerful committee, having great financial resources, like Rs. 4 crores which can be spent by this committee; although it had to be done with a sense of responsibility and integrity? I quite understand that. When we do not have any educational qualification, why should we lay down standards of

educational qualification for other bodies? These are not professional bodies. Professional managers have to have professional qualifications. But kindly see the timing of it. In 1971 it was very tight. In 1971, when the Bill for the Parent Act was introduced, this provision was maintained irrespective of the opposition by a section of the Akali members, section of Akali opinion and Sikh opinion in this country. A specific amendment was brought in Parliament for deletion of this clause. But the then Government of the same hue, with the same political people and the same leader, insisted on maintaining this clause on the plea of maintaining a minimum standard in the management. Gianiji was not the Home Minister from 1971 until 1980. I do not know whether we have been spared the House has been spared or the Gurdwaras have been spared or it is the misfortune of this country that he was not there; I am not sure. But it is a Government Bill. Government is responsible for this (Interruptions).

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): You were fortunate to have Mr. Charan Singh.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If it is any comfort to Mr. Bhagat that Mr. Charan Singh was there for some time and he accelerated the process of their resurrection, he may get that satisfaction. Let us not go into that. The question is, from 1971 to 1977 the present ruling party was in power. Elections had been held then and nobody thought of doing away with the qualification. Suddenly when this 1981 election came, suddenly it became so urgent and so important for this country that the President had to take immediate action. Under article 123 of the Constitution, President can only act when there are certain circumstances requiring immediate action and if immediate action is not taken, the country will be in serious peril. Public interest will be in peril if immediate action is not taken. Now suddenly after 10 years immediate action became necessary and that must be by an ordinance. I know the hon. Minister will deny it. He has already

denied once that it was not for the sake of one individual. He has denied already that there is no party interest involved. But everybody cannot be fooled in this country. At least a large section of the citizens of this country who are actively connected with these organisations know why this is done. Because this is a law or executive legislation by way of an ordinance and now by way of a Bill, to give effect to a decision which has been taken, to give legislative sanction to an executive decision already taken to nominate a particular individual to a particular post. Once it has been decided that he should fill up that vacancy it appears that there is a lacuna because of the 1971 law passed by themselves. Now what is to be done? Parliament is not sitting. You do not have to bother for that. Pass an ordinance, give him qualification so that he can contest. Who can deny this in this country? Was not this ordinance passed to give qualification to a person who had been selected to fill up that post? If that was not done we would not have stood up to oppose this Bill. The processes of legislation and the functioning of this House are being utilised to help a particular individual to get elected to a particular office in this country. How long will personalities only count in the governance of this country. We have had our experiences.

We had seen how far for the sake of one person's election, the country was held to ransom: the law of the country was changed, the Constitution was changed. Now in a lesser degree, for a lesser individual, the Constitution was not required to be changed but the law was required to be changed by an ordinance. Therefore, on personal considerations, for one single individual if the law can be tempered with, if the constitutional powers of this Parliament can be pre-empted in this manner, then as it is, we are seeing the signs of authoritarianism and the future is not safe. The ordinance was not a bonafide one. And this is not a bonafide Bill. This is an attempt at cover attempt to interfere in the functioning of a religious institution which should be free from gov-

ernmental interference. They say that on the basis of it there is no interference and they are only charging the law. But the qualification to contest an election is conferred on a person who is not otherwise competent, so that a political nominee can head this body with control over large funds.

15 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair.]

Here, I am not on the question of the religious aspect—whether the religious ceremonies are being done or not, whether competent people are there at the moment. This is a matter beyond the domain of this law. We do not want to go into that. That is entirely the freedom of right of the community to regulate their own affairs. But this governmental interference in the form of Ordinance, a government nominee being foisted, this is what we object so, we think this is no a bonafide piece of legislation. This is one of the crudest examples of how the Ordinance-making power can be abused, and it is dangerous to the parliamentary system of democracy which we have got. Therefore, if we did not like the Pant-form of democracy of 1971, this Giani-type of democracy is not good for the country either.

श्री जी० एस० निहालसिंहवाला (संगरूर) : यह जो 1971 का दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा एक्ट है इस में तरमीम करने वाला बिल है, यह बहुत ही सिम्पल बिल है। बहुत जोर से अपोजीशन वालों ने इस पर कई बातें कही हैं। मैं सिर्फ दो-चार बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक बाहिर दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा एक्ट है। इस डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप में उस में कई कंडीशंस लगी हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर इंसान को जो डेमोक्रेसी में यकीन रखता है इस बिल का स्वागत करना चाहिये। एक डिस्कमिनेशन का दिल्ली के सिखों के साथ जो किया जा रहा था और उसको रिमूव किया जा रहा है। पंजाब में सिखों को सब से बड़ी संस्था गिरोमधि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्ध



कमेटी है। उसके प्रेजीडेंट श्री गुरचरण सिंह तोहरा हैं। तोहरा जी के पास मैट्रिक का सर्टिफिकेट भी नहीं है। वह सिखों के सब से बड़े आफिस के प्रधान हैं। सिखों की दो अकाली पार्टीज बनी हुई हैं जो अपने आप को रिलिजस बाडीज कहते हैं। वैसे तो कोई भी सिख कहला सकता है जो सिखिज्म में विश्वास रखता है और गुरुओं में पकीन रखता है। लेकिन ये लोग अपने पालिटिक्स में सिखी ले आए हैं और क्लेम करते हैं कि वे सिख हैं, दूसरा कोई सिख नहीं है। आप खुद अम्दाजा लगा लें कि इस बार पंजाब में सिख कम्युनिटी ने 13 में से 12 कांसेसियों को चुन कर भेजा है और सिर्फ एक अकाली पार्टी का भ्राया है। फिर भी वे क्लेम करते हैं कि हम सिखों वे ठेकेदार हैं।

एक और बात आप देखें। जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है एक ही बार अकाली दल कम्युनिस्टों के साथ मिल कर, सी पी आई, सी पी एम और जनता पार्टी के साथ मिल कर सरकार बना पाया है और वह भी सिर्फ दो साल ही चली है और बाकी तीस साल उसकी सरकार नहीं बन सकी और वह कभी मजोरिटी में नहीं आया। सिखों की जो बाडी है एस जी पी सी उस में कोई कंडीशन नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट के मँम्बर के लिए कोई नहीं है, चीफ मिनिस्टर के लिए कोई नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े से बड़े अहिंसे के लिए कोई कंडीशन नहीं है लेकिन दिल्ली गुरुद्वारा जो एक बाई प्रोब्लम है पंजाब का, यहाँ क्यों हो? यहाँ कोई कंडीशन नहीं लगती है तो यहाँ क्यों लगे? इसलिए इसको उठाने के लिए यह बिज लाया गया है और इसका सिखों को तथा बाकी सभी भारत के लोगों को स्वागत करना चाहिये।

यह कहा जाता है कि सरकार दखल देती है। आप सुन कर हैरान हो-

बौधरी काण सिंह के जमाने में दिल्ली के गुरुद्वारों के लिए इलैक्शन हुए थे 28 नवम्बर 1979 को और तब पंजाब के तमाम अकाली मिनिस्टर सग्वारी गाड़ियों ले कर पंजाब हाउस में, कपूर-बला हाउस में आ बैठे थे, सरकारी गाड़ियों का खुल कर इस्तेमाल किया गया था, लोगों को खरीदा गया था और दो मँम्बरों को किडनैप करके मसूरी ले गए थे और वहाँ उनको छिपा कर रख लिया था।

एक बात आपकी जानकारी के लिये और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो अमेन्डमेंट आया है, दिल्ली के जो गुरुद्वारा कमेटी के उस वक्त मेम्बर थे उन्होंने यूथनामिडस रिजोल्यूशन किया था कि हमारे से यह कंडीशन उठायी जाय जो भी एजुकेशनल कंडीशन लगी हुई है। वह तमाम के तमाम मँम्बर अब संत लोगोंवाला के साथ हैं और गुरचरण सिंह तोहरा के साथ हैं जो इस अमेन्डमेंट को अपोज करते हैं।

जनाबवाला, अकालियों की यह बात है कि 1967 में जब इनकी सरकार बनी तो इन्होंने अपर हाउस अवालिस कर दिया, और इधर उनके लीडर आ कर के पाँच पकड़ रहे थे कि हमारे हाउस को खूने दो। तो मैं समझता हूँ इनका यह पेशा है कि किसी न किसी तरह की गड़बड़ की जाय। और इनका अनहोली अलायेंस कम्युनिस्टों के साथ है जो अकाली अपने को धर्म का ठेकेदार कहते हैं जब कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग धर्म को मानते नहीं हैं। लेकिन फिर भी यह लोग वकालत करेंगे अकालियों की। क्या दूसरे सिख इनको बुरे लगते हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो अमेन्डमेंट है यह बहुत जरूरी था, एक जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन था उसको हटाने का यह मंत्री जो ने दूर कर दिया इसके लिये मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ।

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY** (Midnapore): Sir, through you I oppose this Bill and I support this Resolution moved by Mr. Verma.

Just now I heard the speech of the Congress Member. We in Bengal have got very high regard for the Sikhs. The greatest of the poets in our literature, Tagore, said in honour of Sikhs and he extolled Guru Gobind Singh, he extolled the courage of the Sikhs who fought so much for the country and whose sacrifice in the struggle for independence is second to none. I understand that perhaps the lacunae which existed in 1971 should be abolished. Why should there be discrimination in the matter of imposing certain qualifications like that he should be a matriculate or a giani or an agiani to be elected to some post? But what we fail to understand is: Why this thing could not have been done in the ordinary way? Why, even for such a small thing you had to take recourse to Ordinance? This question remains unanswered. I do not think there there is any unholy alliance between Akalis and the CJI and the CPM and maybe that some Minister or somebody else kidnapped some persons to Mussorie during the previous elections to the Delhi Gurdwaras. But that does not explain why you had taken recourse to ordinance and why common rules are not adopted in bringing this Bill.

Secondly, it smacks of something which is not correct. Why it smacks of something? As my friend, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has said, kindly look to the timing. It was in the month of January 1981 this ordinance was brought and your Parliament was supposed to meet on the 16th of February. Why could not you wait?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Say, 'our Parliament'.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY:** Our parliament including yours. It was to meet on 16th February. What sky would have fallen on the Giani's head or on the head of the Government that you could not wait for some days? You could have passed it through or-

inary legislative procedure. Actually you had decided to fix a particular man to a particular post. If you want to do that you ought to change your rules and regulations. It is only for this reason that you have taken recourse to ordinance. Hence your speaking of democracy and other logical words and phrases do not sound so high. Had you been in the need of democracy you could have done it earlier. You should have done in 1971 when it was opposed by the entire opposition or you should have waited till the Parliament met. But you did not do that. It smacks of something which is undemocratic and un-Constitutional. Hence I oppose this Bill and the Resolution moved by Shri Verma be passed. I say Giani is giani. It means:

अज्ञानतिमिरावस्थस्य ज्ञानजनः शलाकया,  
तत्त्वं दक्षितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरुवे नमः ॥

He is giani and he may withdraw it. Had he withdrawn it and passed it by the common process, I would have supported it. It was not so important to bring in through an Ordinance. Pakistan would not have attacked. China would not have attacked. Nobody would have attacked us. Peace move between Iran and Iraq would not have been hampered. I oppose the Bill and support the Resolution moved by Shri Verma.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** One hour had been allotted and we have taken more than an hour.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** As the time limit of one hour is over, the lady member may try to finish her speech in no time.

**SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR** (Gurdaspur): I rise to oppose the Resolution and support the amendment that has been proposed in the Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1971 i.e. to delete Section 16 which was of highly undemocratic character. Prior to the enactment of Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Act 1971, the historic gurdwaras of Delhi, the educational institutions and the associated associations were looked after by the Gurdwara Prabandak Committee. On unanimous demand of Delhi

by the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. On unanimous demand of Delhi Sikh public Parliament enacted this Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Act 1971: By virtue of it a statutory body was constituted. It now looks after the Gurdwaras and associated institutions. While enacting this Sikh Gurdwara Act, 1971, unprecedented provision was made in sub Section (3) of Section 16 which reads:

"No person shall be eligible for the election as the President or other office bearer unless he is atleast a matriculate or has passed Higher Secondary Examination of a recognised university or board or is a giani or possesses any equivalent educational qualification".

This provision is novel in as much as that no educational qualification is proposed even for the highest office in this country for the President Prime Minister, Minister of the Government or even one of us. I think it is highly undemocratic that we should make such a provision for a sikh or religious body. It must also be accepted that no academic qualification should be a substitute or over-riding factor for elective or selective body of religious institution and also that no academic qualification should substitute human factor such as faith, service or sacrifice in sikhism or in the institution of sikhism. The gurdwaras in the State of Punjab are run by SGPC—a body which was established under the Punjab Gurdwara Act of 1925. Even in that Act, there is no such prescribed qualification. Even now the SGPC is looking after several important gurdwaras. One of the hon. members pointed out, for a budget of Rs. 3 crores to manage, to look after it, we should have this qualification. I do not understand double standards we are talking about. If S.G.P.C. can manage a budget of Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores very well without this qualification, why not the Delhi Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee?

The issue today before us is, whether this amendment is right or wrong. I think, it is absolutely right because Parliament is now trying to rectify a

lacuna which was there in the 1971 Act and it is removing it by deleting the same from the Act. I may also mention here that while we are debating about the Act which concerns Sikh religion and our Sikhs, the only Sikh member from the Akali Dal is not present to argue his case or to oppose it.

Some of the hon. Members from the Opposition have said that it has a political motive. I think, it is political in a way that they are advocating for them rather than we are saying something which is political or doing something that is political.

Another thing that I would like to mention is that several times it has been asked why it has been done, why this amendment has been brought here. I may mention, as one of our hon. members pointed out earlier, that a recommendation was made by all the members, a joint resolution was adopted in 1976, requesting the Government to amend this Act. Recently, in January, again, this recommendation was put forward to the Government and the Government has very wisely, I should say, and correctly taken this step and brought forward this amendment.

I congratulate the Government for that. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Sir, I request that at least one member from Delhi should be given 2-3 minutes. I will take only 2-3 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me 2-3 minutes to speak on this Bill.

I am glad that the C.P.M. members have shown, for whatever reasons, their concern for the Gurdwaras. I hope and pray that God will give them

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

light and sense which they very much need.

As the hon lady member just now said, the question is, whether what is being done now is right or wrong. Basically, that is the point. My hon. friend belonging to Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee's party was saying that Mr. L. K. Advani at that time had said that the Congress was doing something wrong. What they had said at that time, Giani is saying now. Therefore, they must say the reverse. I do not know who has become a giani and who has become an a-giani.

Lastly, it is being said that this is being done out of political motives and I wish to say that this is absolutely wrong. Firstly, we have not selected any candidate nor can we select anyone, nor we depend on anyone, nor our party depends on any one person amongst the Sikhs of Delhi. The Sikhs of Delhi are much more capable than us much more knowing than us. They have made a tremendous contribution to Delhi. They can look after themselves, their Gurdwaras, much better than anyone of us.

I would tell all politicians, including the Congress-I politicians from Punjab, to keep their hands off Delhi and leave the matter to the Sikhs of Delhi. All of us, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and myself, let us keep our hands off and we are aware—I do not want even to say that—that the Sikhs of Delhi, in spite of anybody and despite anybody, one person or the other in Delhi, have been with us. They are interested in dividing them. We are not interested in dividing them. There is no question of any individual. Anyone can contest. This qualification is not applicable to any post in the country or anything like that. Even if we did something wrong, we are rectifying it. Let them support it and applaud it.

That is all I want to say.

गृह मंत्री (श्री जल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि

विरोध करने वाले मੈम्बरों ने भी इस अमैन्डमेंट का विरोध नहीं किया। वह कहते हैं, मानते हैं कि यह इन्फोर्सेड है। वह यह भी मानते हैं कि अगर आर्डिनेंस न होता फिर हम सपोर्ट करते। अब जो बात हो गई वह तो हो गई कमान से तीर निकल जाता है जो जवान से लब्ज निकल जाता है वह वापस नहीं आता है। तो यह तो है, इस के मामले में मैं पहले अपना स्टेटमेंट दे चुका हूँ, इसलिए इस के लिए तो मैं किसी बहस में नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन जो आनरेबल मेम्बर उस तरफ बैठे हैं उन्होंने इस अमैन्डमेंट के साथ अपने कुछ विचार दे दिए। वह कहते हैं कि यह गलत डेमोक्रेसी है। दुनिया में कई तरह की डेमोक्रेसी के लोग हैं। हम किसी कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क को यह नहीं कह सकते कि वह डेमोक्रेटिक नहीं है। वह भी कहते हैं कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक लोग हैं और अमेरिका जैसे मुल्क में जहाँ पर प्रेसीडेंट के अधिकार ज्यादा है वह भी कहते हैं कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक हैं, यूके वाले भी कहते हैं कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक हैं। डेमोक्रेसी की कई रूपरेखाएँ हैं—आप जानते हैं फर्स्ट प्रेफरेंशियल वोट हो या दूसरा हो या एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने एक बार कहा था कि लिस्ट होनी चाहिए, पार्टी का लिस्ट पर वोट पड़े नाम पर नहीं होना चाहिए, इस तरह से कई रूपरेखाएँ हैं। लेकिन मेरे एक आनरेबल दोस्त ने कहा कि यह जानी डेमोक्रेसी जो है यह ठीक नहीं है। दरहकीकत यह मेरी तरफ इशारा था। खुशकिस्मती से या बदकिस्मती से मैं जानती हूँ, इस लिए मुझ से पूछा भी गया। आनरेबल मेम्बर बापू साहब ने पूछा कि जानी कौन है? तो जानी दो तरह के होते हैं। ज्ञान का मतलब है नीलेज, जो ज्ञानवान हो नीलेजे बल परसन हो उस को जानी कहते हैं। लेकिन

विद्वानी, बुद्धिमानी, ज्ञानी और एम० ए० ये चार डिग्रियां पंजाबी में होती हैं। एम० ए० तक यह प्रचलित है और यह पाकिस्तान में भी पंजाबी के लिए लाहौर यूनिवर्सिटी में डिग्रियां दी जाती हैं। एक आनरेबल मੈम्बर ने अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि ज्ञानी लब्ज रख लिया जाय। उनकी बात है बड़ी अच्छी और उनकी बात पर मैं हृदय से इत्फाक भी करूं, मगर मैं उनकी अमेंडमेंट मंजूर नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि उन्होंने ज्ञानियों की तो बड़ी हिमायत कर दी, मैं उनकी हमदर्दी का मशकूर रहूंगा लेकिन अमेंडमेंट मैं मंजूर नहीं कर सकता।

पता नहीं भगवान की कुदरत का क्या खेल होगा, इस डेमोक्रेसी ने इंसान को कितना बदल दिया? इतना बदल गया इंसान कि इस तरह बैठ जायें तो और बात करते हैं और उस तरफ बैठ जायें तो और बात करते हैं और सेम परसन इसी बदली हुई दुनिया में हमें विचरना है क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी है। डेमोक्रेसी में कई बातें जहां बहुत अच्छी हैं वहां कुछ मुश्किलें भी पैदा होती हैं। अब आप मानिए—

आपस को जो भना कहावे।

तिसे भलाई निकट न आवे॥

घर्म के तीर पर देखा जाय तो सिख गुरुओं ने यह कहा है कि जो इंसान अपने आप को भला कहलवाता है उस के नजदीक भलाई नहीं आती। अपनी तारीफ सुनना अच्छी बात नहीं है, अपनी तारीफ करवाना अच्छी बात नहीं है और अपनी तारीफ खुद करना अच्छी बात नहीं है। लेकिन आज कल के जमाने में खुद तो करें नहीं, दोस्तों से करवायें नहीं और विरोधी करते नहीं, तो एलेक्शन कैसे लड़ा जाय?

हमारे कम्युनिष्ट पार्टियों के आनरेबल मेम्बरस ने बड़ा बुद्धिमानी का लेक्चर दिया और उस लेक्चर से मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा। मैं याद रखता हूं विद्वानों के लेक्चर तो याद रखना चाहिए और महापुरुषों का कहना है कि इंसान को जितनी देर हो सके, बुद्धिमानों की संगति में रहना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं सी० पी० आई० के भूतपूर्व मेम्बर कामरेड भान सिंह भौरा के यह विचार जो 1971 में उन्होंने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में इस सभा में प्रकट किए थे, आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा:

“इसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि जो प्रेजिडेंट चुना जाएगा वह या तो मैट्रिकुलेट होना चाहिए या हायर सेकेंडरी पास होना चाहिए। फर्ज कीजिए जो लोग चुने जाते हैं उन में से कोई भी मैट्रिकुलेट नहीं है। तो क्या वह प्रेजिडेंट नहीं बनेगा। जो भी व्यक्ति चुनकर आता है उस को आप प्रेजिडेंट बनने से डिबार नहीं कर सकते, सिर्फ इस लिए कि वह मैट्रिकुलेट नहीं है या हायर सेकेंड्री पास नहीं है। जो लोग चुने जाएंगे यह उनके साथ ज्यादाती होगी कि उनको प्रेजिडेंट नहीं बनाया जाएगा। अगर इस तरह रक्खा जाएगा तो क्या होगा कि अगर कोई भी मैट्रिकुलेट या हायर सेकेंड्री नहीं होगा तो इस तरह का आदमी ठूँडा जायेगा और उसको कोभाष्ट किया जायेगा क्योंकि आखिर किसी को प्रेजिडेंट तो बनाना ही है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की चीज इस बिल में न रखी जाये।”

मैं जनसंघ के नेताओं की बात नहीं दोहराता क्योंकि आज उन्होंने बहुत शरफत से काम लिया है।  
(व्यवधान)

[श्री जैल सिंह]

एक आनरेबल मेम्बर ने यह कहा कि जो पहले बिल आया था वह गुरुद्वारा बोर्ड की संस्था के मुताबिक आया था और इस में सिख कम्युनिटी से पूछना चाहिए था, पहले उन से पूछा गया था लेकिन अब पूछा नहीं गया। यह भी उन की गलतफहमी है जिसको मैं दूर करना चाहता हूँ।

12 जून, 1976 को गुरुद्वारा बोर्ड ने एक यूनानिमस रेजोल्यूशन पास किया और वह हमको भेजा गया। वह हमारे रिकार्ड में है जित में लिखा है:

"We feel that the above provision is undemocratic. It is redundant and irrelevant, in view of the fact that in no other elected office in the country, such as even of the State Chief Minister, this clause is being specified. This clause requires deletion."

यह रेजोल्यूशन उनके बोर्ड की तरफ से आया था। पहले जो बोर्ड था 1971 में वह नामिनेटेड था लेकिन अब यह एलेक्टेड था। यह बात सही है कि जिस रोज रेजोल्यूशन पास किया गया....

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Sir, it is now 3.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Home Minister may continue on the next occasion. We have to take up the private Members' business. Before that. Mr. Venkatasubbiah to lay a paper on the Table.

1530 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—  
Contd.

NOTIFICATION SUSPENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE DELHI ADMINISTRATION ACT, 1966 FOR FURTHER SIX MONTH

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 197(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1981 containing President's Order dated the 20th March, 1981 issued under section 31 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 suspending certain provisions of the said Act for a further period of six months with effect from the 21st March, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2149/81].

(Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: We want to register our protest. The elections are being postponed in Delhi again.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No information is given. Nothing. What is this?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री: आप को तो जल्दी चुनाव करवाने चाहिए थे।

श्री पी० ब्रैकटसुबैया: करवायेंगे।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. What he has read out just now—is it a reply to what the hon. Member raised under Rule 377 in the morning Sir?

# COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:  
(Begusarai): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th March, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.31 hrs.

## BEEDI WORKERS' WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

*(Amendment of sections 4, 5 etc.)*

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I introduce the Bill.

# RIGHT TO PRIVACY BILL\*

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for right to privacy to every citizen of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for right to privacy to every citizen of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I introduce the Bill.

# WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED, DISABLED AND MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS BILL\*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare by the Government of all persons who are born handicapped, disabled or mentally retarded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare by the Government of all persons who are born handicapped, disabled or mentally retarded."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

# HIGH COURT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH (ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT BENCH AT HAMIRPUR) BILL\*

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to pro-

\*Publication in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 20-3-81.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

vide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh at Hamirpur.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Himachal Pradesh at Hamirpur."

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I introduce the Bill.

#### PENSIONS (REGULATION) BILL\*

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of pensions to Central Government pensioners.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of pensions to Central Government pensioners."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Uttamrao Patil . . . Not present.

15.33 hrs.

#### BLIND PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of Blind

Persons (Employment) Bill moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

Shri Mool Chand Daga to continue.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पार्ली) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम श्री मधु दण्डवते जी की इस बात के लिए प्रशंसा करते हैं, वे प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं, कि...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 7 minutes. Now you have to conclude.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : बड़ी मेहनत कर के, बड़ी निष्ठा के साथ, उन्होंने जो बिल रखा है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने भी उस को देखा होगा, वह जरूर पारित होना चाहिए या उसका सर्कुलेशन होना चाहिए—मेरी ऐसी राय है। आज विश्व के अन्दर 45 करोड़ ऐसे आदमी हैं जो विकलांग हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने जो फिगर्स दी हैं उस के अनुसार 4 करोड़ 6 लाख आदमी विकलांग हैं। उन्होंने यह भी बतलाया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 90 लाख के करीब ऐसे लोग हैं जो दृष्टिहीन हैं, 2 लाख 30 हजार ऐसे लोग हैं जो दृष्टिवश के शिकार हैं, जिन को कम नजर आता है। इस विकलांग वर्ग में आप ने जो बिल पेश किया है—इस में दो बातें मुख्य हैं। पेश करने की भावना क्या है? विकलांग आप से दया नहीं मांगता। वह अपनी मांगों के साथ अपने जीवन का अधिकार मांगता है, स्वाभिमान के साथ वह रहना चाहता है। वह यह नहीं चाहता कि आप उस पर दया करें। उन के साथ सहानुभूति होनी चाहिए और इसीलिए माननीय सदस्य ने यह बिल पेश किया है और मैं इस बात को



अच्छा समझता हूँ। अगर हम लोग, हिन्दुस्तान के इन 90 लाख लोगों की रोजगार में लगे हैं, तो हम देश की बड़ी सेवा करेंगे और एक अच्छा काम करेंगे क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की जो संस्कृति है, जो उस की परम्परा है, जो उस का धर्म है, वह हम को ये सारी बातें बताता है। अभी इन को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है और अगर इन को नौकरी मिल जाती है, तो बहुत ज्यादा अच्छा उपयोग उन का हो सकता है।

एक बात मैं मधु बंजवते जी से यह कहना चाहता था कि उन्होंने जो बिल पेश किया है, उस में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा बिल उन्होंने बनाया है, जिस के क्लस बनाने में एक साल लग जाएगा। इस में उन्होंने जगह जगह पर और बहुत सारी क्लोजों में लिखा है "एज प्रेस्क्राइड"। तो इस में कितना खर्च होगा और किस तरह से दृष्टिहीन व्यक्ति नौकरी प्राप्त कर सकता है। इस तरह की चीज रखने से तो एक पाबन्दी सी लग जाती है। इस बिल में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कितनी उम्र का आदमी नौकरी पाएगा?

प्रो० मधु बंजवते (राजापुर) : चाइल्ड लेबर नहीं हो सकता?]

श्री मूलसूत्र डोगा : वह नहीं हो सकता है, माना, लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि कितनी उम्र तक के दृष्टिहीन आदमी को आप नौकरी देंगे? क्या 40 साल के आदमी की आप सविश देंगे और सविश देने का तरीका क्या होगा? इस में लिखा है कि एक रजिस्ट्रार होगा चाहिए। वह कब तक

अलग अलग रजिस्ट्रार होंगे, इसलिए एक चीफ रजिस्ट्रार होगा। फिर कंविशन वाली गई है

There will be a board of doctors.

डाक्टरों का बोर्ड बैठेगा और वह सर्टीफाई करेगा कि यह आदमी दृष्टिहीन है, यह अपनी आंखों से देख नहीं सकता है। एक बोर्ड बैठेगा

That will be a special board. और

बोर्ड बैठने के बाद अगर कोई डिस्प्यूट रह जाए उस के अन्दर That will be decided by the Govern-

ment. तो यह जो आप ने तरीका अख्तियार किया है, दृष्टिहीन लोगों को नौकरी दिलाने का तरीका क्या अख्तियार किया है, इस में सारा उस को नौकर-शाही के अन्दर बांध दिया है और फिर आप ने यह क्लोज दिया है :

'A blind person for registration under this Act may make an application..'

पहले-पहल अंधे आदमी को एप्लीकेशन देनी पड़ेगी और वह फार्म क्या होगा?

That will be prescribed. किस

फार्म में क्या बातें होंगी? [आखिर आप जानते ही हैं कि कानून एक मकड़ी का जाल है और कोई भी आदमी इस के ऊपर नहीं आ पाता। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ कि आप जितने ज्यादा कानून बनाएंगे, उतना ज्यादा जनता से दूर होंगे और जितने कम आप के कानून होंगे, उतनी जनता के पास होंगे।

[श्री मूलचन्द डाग्रा]

'A blind person for registration under this Act may make an application to the Registering Authority within whose jurisdiction he resides in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed'.

यह तो एक्ट में होना चाहिए था लेकिन आप इतने सारे रुस्स बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। Now, what is that manner? 'In such form and in such manner'—what is that form? The form will be prescribed by bureaucrats or you will delegate the power to them.

यह तो आप एनेक्सचर में लगा देते। ऐसा फार्म बनाएंगे और उस में वे कहेंगे एक एफीडेविट दो। प्लाइड आदमी कहाँ से एफीडेविट देगा और कैसे मैजिस्ट्रेट से सर्टीफाई कराएगा?

"(2) On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Registering Authority may cause such inquiries to be made..."

Then, Sir, I wish to draw your attention to Clause 7, sub-clause (2) which says:

"On receipt of an application under sub-section (1), the Registering Authority may cause such inquiries to be made as it deems necessary and if it is satisfied that the applicant is a blind person it shall register his name in a register and issue him a certificate of registration in the prescribed form."

यह कितना सम्बा प्रोसीजर है। उसको क्या पावर है, वह क्या इन्क्वायरी करेगा? वह इन्क्वायरी करने के बाद एक सर्टीफिकेट इस्सू करेगा।

Now, on receiving that application the Registrar will cause an enquiry. A blind person comes with an application and the Registrar will send for an enquiry. Further, the enquiry will be instituted in the manner he deems proper.

अब एक प्रोसीजर बना दिया है। प्रश्न कितनी जगह पूरेगा? वह जो नेत्रहीन हो गया है, उस को आप ने इतना घुमाया है। दंडवते जी प्रश्नों से सहानुभूति तो बहुत रखते हैं लेकिन मेरी समझ में इतना घुमाने का कारण नहीं आया। क्या आप उस को परिक्रमा कराना चाहते हैं और वह भी इतनी सम्बी-चौड़ी? हमारी अम मंत्री जी जब उत्तर देंगी तो यह सब बतायेंगी। पहले तो वह रजिस्टर्ड हो जाए अपनी रजिस्ट्री करा ले। उस के बाद, उसकी इन्क्वायरी हो। फिर नोटिफिकेशन निकलेगा यह सारी बातें हैं।

Then Section 10:

"As soon as may be after the receipt of the notification of the vacancies under section 9, the Registering Authority shall furnish a list of blind persons registered with it, . . . ."

After that it is provided:

"No employer shall reject a blind person on the ground that the cannot perform a particular job unless so certified by a Board of Experts."

So, we find that the experts come in and the doctor comes in.

मधु दंडवते जी ने एक बहुत अच्छा शब्द पकड़ लिया है कि कोई भी क्लाइ हो उस में लिख दिया है कि एज में बी प्रेस्काइड।

"The Appropriate Government shall appoint a Board of Experts in . . . ."

such manner as may be prescribed

It shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed.

मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप भंडे को नौकरी दिलाइये लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं....

"The Appropriate Government shall appoint a Board of Experts in such a manner as may be prescribed which shall, in each case, determine whether a blind person can perform a job with the help of modern aids.

The decision of the Board of Experts shall be final and binding —...."

यह आप कहते हैं। इसके कहने के बाद आप ने कह दिया—नो। अगर गवर्नमेंट, सेटिस्फाई नहीं है, वह चेलेज करती है....

"The Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, shall give an unemployment allowance of three hundred rupees per mensem..."

अब आप कहते हैं कि तीन सौ रुपये एक भंडे को मिलें। बहुत अच्छी बात है, अगर तीन सौ रुपये भंडे को मिलता है और मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में आप जानते हैं, हमारे शास्त्री जी को भी मान है। क्या यह तीन सौ रुपये पोसिबल हो सकते हैं? जिस के यहाँ कोई कमाने वाला नहीं है आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में उसको 60 रुपये देते हैं। मेरे ब्याल से हर राज्य में पेंशन देते हैं। कोई राज्य ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस में कि यह व्यवस्था न हो। कोई आदमी गुनाह करेगा तो उस को 6 महीने की सजा

या दो हजार रुपये जुर्माना होता है तो वह कौन देगा? इस सेक्शन को आप पढ़िये...

Further, it is not provided that an employer who contravenes shall be punished. Will it be a summary or a warrant trial? By whom will he be punished?

इस में आप प्रोसीजर के चक्कर में भी लोगों को डाल रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं....

Where an offence under this Act has been committed by any Department of Government the head of such Department shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished.

आप मंती रह चुके हैं। आप के दिमाग में आया और इसके बाद आपने लिख दिया :

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall render the head of such Department liable to any punishment under this Act...

दोनों का क्या मतलब है? एक तरफ आप सजा देने की बात कहते हैं हैड आफ दी डिपार्टमेंट को और फिर कह रहे हैं कि अगर उस ने गलती नहीं की है तो न मिले। आप चाहते हैं और चाहते भी नहीं। अब आप देखें कि कौन सजा को मान लेगा? गवर्नमेंट का आदमी इनक्वायरी कर के इस तरह की बात कहेगा? फिर इस तरह के न हमारे पास साधन हैं और न लीगल एड दूरी प्रभर की बात हो पाई है। डायरेक्ट बात आपको कहनी चाहिए थी।

अभी प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने विकलांग वर्ग के अवसर पर एक बात कही थी। मैं उस का रेजोल्यूट पार्लियामेंट कर सुनाता चाहता हूँ।

[श्री बल चन्द शर्मा]

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has issued directives to all the Central Ministries and Departments for the identification of jobs for the physically handicapped persons including the blind.

The directive is a result of Mrs. Gandhi's deep concern over the unsatisfactory employment position of the physically handicapped persons, particularly the blind, despite several concessions granted for their rehabilitation.

In accordance with the Prime Minister's directive, each Ministry and Department would appoint a Liaison Officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary.

There would be quarterly assessment sent to the monitoring cell being set up in the Labour Ministry for keeping a close check on the effective implementation of the reservation orders for group 'C' and 'B' categories of jobs.

श्रम मंत्री जी जब जबाब दें तो बताएं कि इसकी अनुपालना हो रही है या नहीं? फिर क्या उनके हाथ में यह चीज है? सितम्बर, से ले कर अब तक आठ नौ महीने हो गए हैं। आठ नौ महीनों में कुछ पैदा होता ही है। इन नौ महीनों में आपने कितने आदमियों को नौकरियां दे दी हैं? एथिकल्सर मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री बैठे हैं, मकवाना साहब बैठे हैं, इन्होंने कितने लोगों को दे दी है? केवल उपदेश और भाषण ही नहीं होने चाहिए। उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी होना चाहिए।

मैं दंडवते जी की धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कानूनी रूप से सरकार को पाबन्द करने की कोशिश की है। बहुत मेहनत कर के यह जिल बनाया है। लेकिन इस में बहुत सी शूलसाल बातें हैं, बहुत ज्यादा इन को पूराने

की कोशिश की है। इस से ये लोग भी हो सक जायेंगे।

देश के अन्दर बच्चे भी बहुत ज्यादा भंघे होते हैं। विटामिन्स की कमी के कारण सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार पच्चीस हजार बच्चे हर साल भंघे हो जाते हैं। हम समाजवादी कल्याणकारी राज्य की बात करते हैं, वेलफेयर स्टेट की बात करते हैं। वेलफेयर स्टेट केवल भखबारों में बड़े बड़े भखारों में छाप देने के लिए बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। फोटो निकाल देना, अध्यक्ष बन जाना, एक दो भंघों को एकत्र करके फोटो खिंचवा लेना, किसी को बैसाखी दे देना काफी नहीं है। दिल से काम होना ही चाहिए। वर्ना नहीं होना चाहिए। कानूनी संशोधनों को मान कर उनको लागू करना चाहिए और सख्ती से उनको अमली रूप देना चाहिए और अथर न मानना हो तो वैसा कह देना चाहिए। उपदेश देते रहने से, आश्वासन देते रहने से, सब्ज बाग दिखाते रहने से, कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हर एक डिपार्टमेंट को अपनी फिंगर्स देनी पड़ेगी कि कितने भंघों को आपने नौकरी दी। वह भंघे जरूर होते हैं लेकिन उनको ज्ञान होता है। तो आपको भी ज्ञान मिल जायगा और भ्रष्टाचार भी दूर हो जायेगा। भंघे के सामने कुछ भी लोभ तो देखेगा नहीं।

श्री० जयु दंडवते : सिविल सप्लाय विभाग में सब से कम नौकरों की कमी है।

श्री बल चन्द शर्मा : आपने बहुत अच्छा बयान दिया इस विषय पर लेकिन मैं नहीं कहने की। जो इतना अच्छा

बिल बनाकर माननीय बंडवते जी ने रखा है उस से मान्य होता है कि आप अर्थशास्त्री ही नहीं बल्कि कानून के भी ज्ञाता हैं। हमारी अम गंत्री जी बैठी हुई हैं इनका दिल तो नरम है, देखते हैं कि आप कितने अंधों को नौकरी देती हैं। हमारे निर्माण और आवास मंत्री भी बैठे हुए हैं वह बताएंगे कितने अंधों को अपने नौकरी में रखा। जो मिनिस्ट्री नौकरी नहीं देती उसके लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं, इतना बता दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If every Member of Parliament takes a vow that in his tenure period of 5 years, at least he would get an employment to a blind, using his influence, there would be at least 500 blinds who would be getting employment in 5 years.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This excludes political blind people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am doing it in my Constituency.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am very thankful to you, Sir.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity so that I may be able to share the views of this House. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons have very categorically stated that the blind persons in particular deserve special consideration. This Bill has to be viewed from a background of our country which has the largest number of blind persons in the world. There are about 9 million blind people in this country and about 3 million people are suffering from cataract. The magnitude of this problem has been clearly brought out by the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Danda-

vate in his introductory speech. I would now like to refer to another important point, which we cannot deny. Now about 12,000 children below the age of 12 go blind every year. Why do they go blind every year? The reason for this is that there is a lack of intake of vitamin 'A'. We should address ourselves and to our conscience irrespective of the party affiliations, as to why this kind of situation is prevailing in this country. Every year about 12000 boys and girls below the age of 12 go blind because of the lack of intake of vitamin 'A' and 30 per cent of the people below the age of 21 becomes blind because of lack of consumption of nutritious food. These are the facts which we cannot deny. It is most unfortunate that there are about 9 million people who are blind in this country. Referring to the statistics, I find that 10 per cent of the Indian population are suffering from disability. That means nearly 68 million people are disabled. This would mean that there is a great set back in the vast population of our country. It is said that poverty is the greatest handicap through which these people have to undergo their life in this country. The mover of this Bill seeks to give 3 per cent employment for these people. Going through the statistics, I find that only 3500 blind people have registered themselves for employment. Out of that number only 1230 were able to get jobs. Just imagine, out of nine million blind people, only 3500 registered themselves for employment, and only 1230 blind people got the employment. What is our policy? Where do we stand? That is why, I say that this Bill is very timely and important to awaken the conscience of this country. How do we treat the blind and disabled in this country? We have miserably failed to cope with this human problem.

I understand there are three Ministries which are concerned in this matter, that is, the Ministry of Health

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Labour. I do not know how many other departments are involved in this. Is it not a time to have a coordinated effort in this matter? I would like to know from the Government, how do they coordinate their efforts in relation to this matter.

Various seminars were held recently, in Delhi, Madras and other places to consider the problems of blind people. I have gone through the proceedings of those seminars and I find that they have highlighted four problems which face these people. One is the lack of training schools. I put a question to the hon. Minister, how many training schools are there at the primary level and the high school level for the blind. How many such schools have we put up in our country? The second problem which they have very clearly and very rightly pointed out is the lack of teaching aids. Recently, in the budget a provision has been made for this, but I would like to know what is the assistance given by the Central Government in obtaining teaching aids for these people. They require a special kind of teaching aid instruments and we are short of them. Do we manufacture them here? What is the method of supplying them? What is the method of obtaining them? Which are the agencies handling these things? We would like to know all this.

The third and the most important problem which they have highlighted is the lack of qualified staff in this matter. We do not have enough—not even enough—I would say no qualified staff at all compared to the magnitude of the 9 million blind people in this country. We do not have the qualified hands. Do we have a training school for them? How many training schools are there for the teachers to undergo training to train

the blind people? This is a serious matter which requires immediate consideration by the Government.

Another important point which these seminars have highlighted is the poor amenities at the hostels, food and other items. We are very miserably treating these people, as inhuman people or sub-human people, when it comes to the matter of food and other amenities. These are the four problems which I put forward in this House and which the various seminars have highlighted in the recent months. I must express a word of thanks to the various charitable and welfare institutions which have thankfully, without expecting anything dedicated themselves in this field. This House cannot bypass the contribution made by these charitable and welfare institutions in this country. Where the Government and other profit-motive agencies do not care, they are to enter. These self-less institutions who love humanity more than anything else have to come forward for this work.

16 hrs.

Referring to my own State, I am proud to mention about one institution specially. If I don't mention, I think I will be failing in my duty. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am also involved in the work for these blind people. This institution, Little Flower Eye Hospital of Angamali has done a great service to the blind of Kerala. Dr. Tony Fernandes, an eminent ophthalmologist, has done a tremendous job in this field. We are proud to say that they have done a tremendous job in this field to the credit of humanity. They are the ones who care for humanity and the sufferings of the people. It is worth going to see that hospital.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):  
Tirumala.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Tirumala temple authorities have done it.

There are various institutions here. Sir, when we have the eyes, we do not have the value of the eyes. Those who have the limbs do not appreciate the value of limbs. While God has given us this sight, he has made us blind in our hearts, I shall put it like that. Dr. Tony Fernandes, an eminent Ophthalmologist, has done a tremendous job in this field.

One suggestion that I would like to make is that more vocational training centres should be opened. I know that this Bill, as Mr. Daga has put it, is not going to do too much, but it has done a great deal to open the mind and eyes of this House and the public in regard to this problem. If we mean seriously to do something for these people. I suggest sufficient vocational training centres should be opened. In 1974, there was an integrated scheme, but it was a failure. Has the Government learnt anything from that scheme? I put that question. I don't know which Minister is there to answer. More vocational training centres have to be opened in our country. I understand that only 125 training schools are there in our country for the High School blind people. That is not enough. This is the time when we have to set apart a considerable amount for this purpose.

Sir, I know you have given me enough time. I would like to mention about a letter written by the Prime Minister to the President of the International Federation of the Blind somewhere around 17-3-1981 in which our Prime Minister has categorically stated that the blind and the disabled will be looked after properly and all the considerations will be given to them. We are proud to say that this Government is aware of the problems and is sincere in its efforts to do something for the blind in this country. Therefore, our Prime Minister has very clearly expressed her dedication to the welfare of the blind in this country. With these words, I request the Government earnestly to endeavour and try its

best to help those who are blind—but not blind in their heart.

I will now acknowledge a thankful remark which I have received from the Blind Association of Kerala, for whom I could obtain some concession from the hon. Finance Minister, to import a machine. They have said: "We are blind for the outside world. But we are not blind inside, not to see the goodness of other people." That should be our motto. We should not be blind in our hearts, while we have the eye sight. Those who don't have eye sight, are not blind in their hearts. Let us go forward and help these disabled people of our nation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): I want only half a minute. I would like to place on record, the sense of great gratitude I have for Dr. Modi. I am sure the House will also join me in expressing our gratitude to Dr. Modi, the famous doctor who has conducted thousands of operations, removed cataracts and blessed them by restoring to them their God-given sight.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): A few more names should be added. He has mentioned only Dr. Modi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you not going to speak later?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I am going to speak; but we have to add a few more names.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They can be added. Now Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I have been listening with rapt attention to the points made by the hon. Members. Blindness is the most terrible disability that a human being can get. It is the most shocking ailment of mankind. To a man who has not got the gift of sight, it is the most terrible misfortune in the world. That is the reason why Prof Madhu,

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

Dandavate has brought this Bill. I praise him from the core of my heart, and I praise him for the most sincere efforts he has made to make the bill most comprehensive.

If blind men were to be given employment, it would add to the working force of our country. I have something to say about the thing which have fallen short in the Bill. First of all, whenever there is a talk of employment to be given to the blind, only the enlightened among the blind will get this opportunity. Blind people living in the villages will not get this opportunity at all, because they are so poor, illiterate and surrounded by superstitions. As such, they will not be able to come forward and get their names registered, as proposed in the Bill. Therefore, I suggest that the total economic aspects of the country should be reviewed so that the blind people living in the villages can get an opportunity of getting their names registered with the Registration Office as proposed in the Bill.

In the case of employment, we have found that the private sector employers do not give priority to the appointment of these disabled persons. So, there should be a proper machinery and this machinery should be made effective so that the private sector employers are compelled to get the blind people employed. In the public sector, generally the posts are filled up as are kept reserved in those employment offices.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If you have solved this problem in West Bengal, you should tell those things here. It will be very helpful. heart has no limit.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** You know best of all that the State Government has its limit, monetary limit.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** But heart has no limit.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Hearts are there not only for the blind people but for the wretched people also who are living in the country side. Most probably you are not aware of those people, but we are aware of them, because we come from the villages. (Interruptions) I think he is not aware of them. Had he been aware of them, he would have resorted to a different political economy.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Every one is from a village in our country.

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:** Most of us in this House have no relation with the village people. They go and purchase votes in the villages; they spend money for this purpose, but they do not do for the upliftment of the village people who live below the poverty line. As per the Planning Commission 48.5 per cent of the total population live below the poverty line in spite of our freedom achieved 34 years ago. How is it? So, I am compelled to remark this way. Please do not take it otherwise.

I have some suggestions to make. The first suggestion is that not only the reservation should be made for them in the Government or public sector offices but there should be training opportunities for the blind people. Those who are not educated, those who have not got any kind of opportunity to get themselves registered, should be given training; they should be made to learn how to earn for themselves. For this purpose, there is a proposal for a co-operative in West Bengal in a particular area for the blind people so that those blind people can get employment and earn their bread and butter. So, small scale industries and artisan work should be there and training should be given to these blind people for earning their bread and butter.

In this connection, I would like to emphasise the role of the banks and other financial institution. These banks lend money to the big rich people. If they are compelled to give some loan to some voluntary



organisations, then those voluntary organisations can create some jobs for the blind people. That they can do. And I feel that the Bill should have taken into consideration this aspect. Again, Prof. Dandavate had said that there should be a marginal board to issue certificates in respect of the blind persons who want to be enrolled in the unemployment registers. But in 1978 it was found in Delhi that some doctors of the Jaya Prakash Narain Hospital issued some certificates to some persons who were not disabled but the certificate mentioned that they were disabled and on the basis of that those people, who were not disabled, got employment in offices. So, care should be taken that such things do not occur and those who are not disabled do not get registered in employment registers.

Prof. Dandavate would not have been required to bring forth this Bill if our economy would have been socialist. Some of our leaders speak of socialism. Even our Constitution has been amended. The Preamble has been amended to include the word "socialism". But what about socialism? In the socialist countries such Bills need not be introduced at all. Because, provisions are there, employment opportunities and rights are guaranteed in their constitutions themselves. So, I say that the Labour Ministry, alone would not be able to cope with this vast problem, but different Ministries of the Government would have to be engaged for this purpose and if the total economy is changed towards Socialism, then we can cope with these problems.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli):** I welcome the Bill introduced by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I would have been extremely happy had he also said that there should be reservation for the physically handicapped also. Ours is a country, you can say, which only talks as far as the people—the blind people—are con-

cerned. So far, I thought that the total number of the blind people in this country is almost 40 lakhs, but my learned friends have enlightened me. I am told that the number is not 40 lakhs but it is almost one crore or so—more than 90 lakhs. This particular section has completely been neglected by us. Only in the beginning of the twentieth century some social workers in this country thought of educating the blind people. Bombay was one of the States which took the lead in that and we started Blind Schools with the result that today we have almost 175 Blind Schools imparting education in the three R's and also training centres which are training people in different vocations. I will also mention that there are certain agricultural training farms for blind farmers; the biggest one in Asia is in Phansa in Gujarat. The percentage of the physically handicapped including the blind is very high in rural areas and that is why I would suggest that we should take care that more Blind Schools are opened in rural areas. But unfortunately in this country, it is an urban concept. We were the first people 20 years ago in a far remote corner of Maharashtra to open the first blind school for the villagers in a village called Budhri. May I tell you from whom I got the inspiration? It was from Dr. Rajendra Vyas, who became blind at the age of 11. He was the son of a great doctor of Bombay. He did not only his B.A. but also his M.A., L.L.B. and also Ph.D. He has been working zealously to the satisfaction of all the blind people. Today he represents the blind in the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. That is why I thought, when Prof. Ranga mentioned something about Dr. Modi, must mention Dr. Rajendra Vyas, because he has been working zealously for the betterment of the blind people.

There are different reasons for blindness. The biggest one is deficiency of Vitamin A, as Mr. Daga described. The second one is small

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

pox, which we have eradicated. The third is, ophthalmic disorders.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Lack of vitamin A was mentioned by Mr. Arakal.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I am happy about it. Though we have eradicated small pox, still the number of blind people is not on the decrease. That we will know very shortly when the census figures appear. I suggest that Vitamin A tablets should be distributed more generously through the hospitals established in the rural areas. I was told by Dr. Kapur, who was Director of Sitapur Eye Hospital, which had a Chain of hospitals throughout UP, that our Government is not cooperating with the same spirit which they expect. I was shocked to hear it. The Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind wants to give us vitamin A tablets and they want the Government hospitals to distribute it. But we are not doing that properly. Why? I want that the Government should take steps to distribute these medicines.

As far as employment is concerned, we are told there are 18 employment exchanges opened by the Central Government. In addition to that, there are some bureaus which are working on behalf of the National Association of the Blind. The total number of registered people is supposed to have been about 5000. These are the educated people. But what about uneducated people who are adults roaming in the streets begging? Can we not do something for them? We have passed a law which prohibits people from begging. But are you going to give anything to them in return or not? That is why suggest that we should first go to the villages and see that the first cause of blindness is removed and then to see that they are trained in the 3 R's and some vocational training is imparted to them, after which they may be given some employment.

As far as employment is concerned, there are two groups. One is known as sheltered institutions where the blind are given free boarding and lodging, they are asked to work and they are given some money for pocket expenses. Another group is known as Free Employment. It is here that the Government has to come to the rescue of the blind people. We have seen that the Central Government has done something. I do not say they have done nothing. When I was a Minister, even the Maharashtra Government passed a resolution, an executive order, that 3 per cent seats should be reserved for physically handicapped and blind people. But these are executive orders. Nobody can challenge the officers in a court of law. What is the ultimate result? Can you imagine? There is one Dr. Diwakar from Nagpur, who was throughout first class first. He is a physically handicapped person who got gold medal for his MS. He went to London and did his FRCs. When he was operated, unfortunately he was paralysed. He came back to India and requested the Government. "I may be given some job because I want to work." I also tried, but to my utter shock, I was told by the Director that these executive orders are meant only for Class III and Class IV jobs. This man who stayed in the hospital, did his MD in Radiology. Still the Government of Maharashtra could not provide him some job. When Dr. Nikan who was Professor in Plastic Surgery, became blind, he was continued in the job. It was found that he was most efficient as a doctor. The students also found him most competent. Not only that, I did not quote about Milton, Surdas or for that matter Dr. Taha Hussain, the man who became blind at the age of three. He was imprisoned by the Egyptian Government for writing something critical of the Quran. The same person was put in charge of the Education Ministry by Col. Nassar. It was he who raised the budget not only of education they may be given some employment.

from 3.5 lakh pounds to 44 million pounds. They are capable people. We have to realise and put them to use. That was done by the West after the Second World War when they found that so many soldiers had become either blind or physically handicapped. They thought that they should be given some training in vocation and their services utilised. I met one Mr. Mc Fallender who was blind. He was a soldier during the Second World War.

From the West we have taken this concept. I would only suggest that we have to go much ahead. Really they do not want any pity. Stephen Zweig had done it in 20s by writing 'Beware of Pity' and 'A letter from an unknown woman'. This aspect has to be realised. We should provide them facilities for Class I and Class II posts also which they have done in one case i.e. in the case of Lal Advani. But then he was asked to go back. I do not know why. Now, he is serving in the Dehra Dun Institute. (Interruptions)

16.29 hrs.

[SRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Lastly, I would say that this executive order should be changed. There should be a statutory provision providing reservation of seats not only for the blind but also for the physically handicapped. I will request hon. Madam to please reserve some seats in Class I and Class II posts.

I remember one more case in Maharashtra. Mr. Wade Gaonkar did his LLB from Nagpur University. He could not be provided a job by the Nagpur University. Ultimately it was the Bombay University which provided him a job after considering his merit. Now it is the Jawaharlal Nehru University which calls him as Visiting Professor. He gives lectures on International Law.

4400 LS—12

Lastly, I hope the House will forgive me if I take another three minutes, just to quote Milton's *On His Blindness*. Milton became blind at the age of 40. He wanted to become a missionary, a priest, but he could not. When he became blind, he wrote:

When I consider how my light is spent, Ere half my days in this dark world and wide, And that one talent which is death to hide Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent.

To serve therewith my Maker, and present My true account, lest He returning chide, "Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?" I fondly ask. But Patience, to prevent

That murmur, soon replies, "God doth not need Either man's work or his own gifts. Who best Bear his mild yoke, they serve him best. His state

Is kingly; thousands at his bidding speed, And post O'er land and ocean without rest; They also serve who only stand and wait."

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) : जो नेत्रहीनों और विकलांगों के सम्बन्ध में विधेयक पेश हुआ है वह आज के समय में मानवीय, सामाजिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोणों से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी की भावना से सहमत हूँ। विकलांग अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष हम मना रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में इस विधेयक का महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है।

म आंकड़ों में जाना नहीं चाहती हूँ। पूर्व वक्ताओं ने आंकड़े दे ही दिए हैं। हम सभी जानते हैं और सहमत भी हैं कि विकलांगों और विशेषकर नेत्रहीनों की समस्या बड़ी जटिल है। लेकिन दंडवते जी का जो विधेयक है वह ब्यूरोक्रेसी का इस तरह का माया

### [श्रीमती कृष्णा साही]

जाल है जिस में अगर नेत्रहीनों को फसाया जाएगा और वे इन सारे प्रोसेसिस के माध्यम से जाना चाहेंगे तो निरुत्साहित हो जाएंगे। इस लिए इसको सहल बनाना चाहिए था।

विकलांगों और विशेषकर नेत्रहीनों को कानूनी सुरक्षा तो मिलनी ही चाहिए। जैसे परिवार में जो सम्पत्ति होती है समूह में देखा जाता है कि जो नेत्रहीन होता है या विकलांग होता है, उस को उस से वंचित कर दिया जाता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं, सड़कों पर जो नेत्रहीन जाते हैं, वे उन पर कोई पत्थर फेंक देते हैं या उनको परेशान करते हैं। इस पर भी रोक लगनी चाहिए। सरकार का और समाज के लोगों का यह उत्तरदायित्व होना चाहिए कि वे उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करें।

वायो साइकोलोजी में कम्पेंसेटरी बिहेवियर का नियम है। देखा गया है कि जो जन्मांध होते हैं उन में कुछ विशेष गुण होते हैं। उन में जन्मजात कुछ गुण होते हैं। कोई कोई तो बहुत अच्छा संगीतज्ञ होता है। कोई बड़ा अच्छा कवि होता है। अगर ऐसे गुण न होते तो हमारे समाज में सूर पैदा नहीं हुआ होता। मिलटन का भी अभी जिक्र किया गया है। वह पैदा नहीं होता। सूर किसी कालेज में नहीं पढ़ा, वहां जा कर उस ने डिग्री हासिल नहीं की लेकिन कृष्ण के बारे में जो लिखा, बाल सुलभ भावनाओं को ले कर लिखा, वह सब जन्मजात गुणों का द्योतक है। उनकी जो भावनाएं थीं जिन को उन्होंने सारे संसार के सामने प्रकट किया, उसका कहीं उदाहरण नहीं है। उसका उदाहरण नहीं है। कृष्ण के

बालपन का जो सूर ने वर्णन किया है किस तरह मक्खन खाते हैं और किस तरह अपनी माता यशोदा से रुझते हैं और मिलटन ने जो पैरेडाइज लोस्ट और पैरेडाइज रीगेन्ड लिखा है यह उनके अभूतपूर्व गुणों को दर्शाते हैं, यद्यपि वह अंध थे। अभी भी हमारे बच्चों में कितने सूर और सिल्टन हैं जो आगे जा कर वह स्थान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं यदि हम उनको वंसा बनाने की सुविधा प्रदान करें। ठीक है नियम और कानून के घेरे में तो बांधना ही है, लेकिन साथ, साथ समाज के दृष्टिकोण को भी बदलना होगा। हमें देखना होगा किस प्रकार इनको समाज के एक उपयोगी नागरिक बनाते हैं। हम उनको अपने समाज में स्वीकार कर के तब सिखायें। उनकी जो संविध्य ज्योति है उस से भी कुछ हमके ग्रहण करना चाहिए और जो उनके हृदय की भावनाएं हैं उसकी कद्र कर के अपने समाज और परिवार में उनको उचित स्थान देना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं कि जो महिलायें होती हैं वह मर्दों पर अपनी रोजी रोटी के लिए निर्भर करती हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई महिला अंधी हो जाती है तो उसकी डबल डिपेंडेंस हो जाती है। उसको समाज और परिवार के लोग एक प्रकार से वहिष्कृत समझते हैं। मैं श्रीमन्त्राणी जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि महिलाओं के लिए उन्हें कुछ विशेष प्रयोजन और नौकरी की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, उन के लिए नौकरियों में आरक्षण देना चाहिए, जैसे नर्सरी स्कूल या कला के क्षेत्र में उनकी आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए ताकि वह बच्चों की देखभाल कर सकें। मेरे क्षेत्र में राम सुमिरन सिल्वर शाला है, जब मैं जाती हूं और छोटे-छोटे नन्हें मून्ने बच्चों को देखती हूं और वह बच्चे जिनकी

अपने मां बाप का प्यार नहीं मिला, वह बच्चे इतने सुन्दर और कलात्मक प्रवृत्तियों से भरे हुए हैं कि देख कर आश्चर्य होता है। सुन्दर सुन्दर काठ के खिलौने बनाते हैं, पेंटिंग करते हैं। अभी हाल में वहाँ एक नाटक का प्रदर्शन हुआ था जिस में उन्होंने अपनी रचनात्मक भावनाओं को दिखाया कि देश को आगे बढ़ाने में किस तरह से नागरिकों का सहयोग होना चाहिए, उसे देखकर मैं दंग रह गई। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी मांग है कि उस संस्था को वह ग्रांट दें। इस और में विशेष रूप से ध्यान इसलिए आकर्षित कर रही हूँ क्योंकि वह संस्था अपने ढंग की एक है और ऐसा कर के समाज के सामने एक उदाहरण पेश कर सकते हैं।

हमारी सरकार इस समस्या की ओर सजग है, और प्रधान मंत्री ने अक्तूबर और नवम्बर में बार-बार कहा और एक मानीटोरिंग सैल की स्थापना हुई मैं नहीं जानती उसका प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ कि नहीं, लेकिन श्रम मंत्री जी देखें कि वह प्रतिवेदन अभी तक क्यों नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है, और उसके अनुरूप कार्य करना है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के सारे विभागों को आदेश दिया गया है। कितने महीनों हो गए, अभी तक उसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कितने लोगों को अभी तक नौकरी दी गई है? शायद एक, दो लोग ही होंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि पी० एंड० टी० विभाग ने निर्णय लिया था कि विकलांगों को नौकरी दी जायेगी। उसी तरह से सभी विभागों को इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे तुरन्त बोलने का मौका दिया, और उसके बाद मैं माननीय दंडवते जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और बघाई कि उन्होंने इतना अच्छा बिल सदन के सामने पेश किया। आज इसकी आवश्यकता थी क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकलांग वर्ष चल रहा है जिसमें रूशिंग पार्टी की सरकार ने, जिस दिन वह दिवस था उसी दिन अंधों की पिटाई की थी जो एक शर्मनाक और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस बिल का लाया जाना बहुत ही आवश्यक था, माननीय श्री दंडवते जी ने इस बिल को ला कर बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सरकार के मन में मनुष्यता, मानवता के प्रति कोई आदर है।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : कुछ नहीं है, सब कुछ आप ही के पास है ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : जिस दिन विकलांगों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दिवस मनाया जा रहा था, और अन्धे लोग प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास आपन देने के लिए गिलने जा रहे थे तो पुलिस ने उन्हें बुरी तरह पीटा।

श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : यह अलग बात है कि कुछ कम ही लोगों को चोट आई हो। इतना ही नहीं, अगर अन्धों की सारी समस्याओं का इन्होंने समाधान कर दिया होता, तब तो इन्हें आवश्यकता होती कि कुछ और लोगों को अन्धा बनाया जाये। कुछ ऐसा करते जो ठीक था, लेकिन अन्धों की सारी की सारी समस्याएं ज्यों की त्यों ही पड़ी हैं, जहाँ तहाँ देश में अन्धे भटक रहे हैं भिक्षा मांग रहे हैं फिर भी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने जामलपुर में

[ श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ]

कैदियों को अन्धा बनाने का कार्य किया है ।

आज दुनिया के अन्ध कुल 30 मिलियन अन्ध लोग हैं और केवल हमारे देश में ही उनकी संख्या 9, 10 मिलियन के बीच में है । इतने लोगों की समस्या है, उसका कोई समाधान आज तक नहीं हो पाया है, फिर भी कुछ और लोगों को अन्धा बनाने का क्या मतलब है, इसको माननीय मंत्री जी को सदन के सामने स्पष्ट करना चाहिए । माननीया मंत्री जी मेरी बात को ध्यान से सुनें ।

श्रीमती रामबुखारी सिन्हा : आपको तो मैं खूब सुनती हूँ ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : इन 9, 10 मिलियन अन्ध लोगों में से केवल साढ़े 3 हजार लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है जब के लिए, उसमें से भी केवल साढ़े 12 सौ के करीब नौकरी पा सके हैं, बाकी सब बेकार हैं और अपने जीवन में तरह-तरह की यातनाएं भुगत रहे हैं, यहां तक कि बहुत से अन्ध लोग भिक्षा मांगते हैं कुछ भोजन के लिए । समाज में क्योंकि वह भिक्षा मांगते हैं, इसलिए हेय दृष्टि से देखे जाते हैं । उनको भिक्षा भी नहीं मिलती है, और उनकी दुर्दशा हो रही है । इन सभी समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार को कारगर उपाय लागू करने चाहिए ताकि इन्हें रोजगार प्राप्त हो सके ।

मैं सरकार से इस बात के लिए अनुरोध करूंगा कि अन्धों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए, उनकी ट्रेनिंग के लिए अधिक से अधिक स्कूल खोले जायें । अन्धों के अन्ध एक विशेष प्रकार की प्रतिभा होती है, उंगलियों से छू कर वह पढ़ सकते हैं कि क्या लिखा हुआ है । एक अन्ध व्यक्ति के बारे में

मैं जानता हूँ कि वह उंगलियों से छू कर वस्तुओं के रंग बता सकता है कि कौन सा रंग है । इसी प्रतिभा उनके अन्ध छिपी होती है । इसी प्रतिभा को उभारने की आवश्यकता है । यही कारण था कि सुट-साद और मिस्टन का नाम लिया गया है जो कि बहुत अच्छी व्याख्या चीजों की कर सके हैं । यह इस बात को स्पष्ट करता है कि एक प्रतिभा अन्तर्निहित होती है, जिसका उद्घाटन करना आवश्यक है । यह तभी संभव होगा कि इस तरह के प्रशिक्षण के स्कूल खोले जायें ।

हमको तो एक बात की और संभावना है कि बहुत चीजों की कल्पना हम नहीं कर सकते हैं । ऐसा भी हो सकता है कि अगर हम अन्धों को प्रशिक्षित करें तो वह कल्पनातीत कुछ खोज कर लें और उसमें पूरी मानव-जाति का लाभ हो सके । यह खोज बहुत आवश्यक है । इसलिए अन्धों के प्रति विशेष व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है । जहां कहीं अन्धों के स्कूल आज हैं, वहां पर होस्टल अच्छे बनाये जाने चाहियें, लेकिन आज जो सुविधाएं वहां दी जाती हैं, वह बहुत ही खराब होती हैं । वहां खाने और रहने की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं होती है । इस लिए जहां कहीं भी इस प्रकार के स्कूल खोले जायें, वहां उन लोगों के रहने के लिए भी अच्छे आवास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और खाने-पीने का अच्छा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए । सरकार को इस दिशा में काम करने की आवश्यकता है ।

जहां तक उनको रोजगार देने का सम्बन्ध है, यह तो सम्भव नहीं होगा कि हर किस्म की नौकरी में उनके लिए जगहें रिजर्व की जायें, लेकिन बहुत से काम अन्ध बहुत आसानी से कर सकते हैं । उन कामों के लिए अन्ध लोगों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए ।

हमारे क्षेत्र में, गोरखपुर जिले में, एक आँखों का अस्पताल है, जिसका नाम

है सीतापुर आई हास्पिटल। इस अस्पताल ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बहुत सेवा की है और उसमें बहुत योग्य डाक्टर काम करते हैं। उन्होंने ऐसे बहुत से लोगों को फिर से ज्योति प्रदान की है, जिनकी आंखें खराब हो रही थीं और आंखों की ज्योति नष्ट हो रही थी। उन्होंने इतना अच्छा काम किया है कि सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में उस अस्पताल की विशेष रूप से सराहना की जाती है। असंख्य लोग वहां चिकित्सा कराने के लिए जाते हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े इलाके में यह जो हास्पिटल बना हुआ है, वह उसके विकास पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें, क्योंकि वह इस समस्या को हल करने में काफी बड़ा योगदान कर सकता है। वहां आधुनिक मशीनें लगाई जायें और सरकार की तरफ से उसको अधिक से अधिक अनुदान दिया जाए।

मैं सरकार से फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि अंधों के लिए रोजगार की विशेष व्यवस्था की जाये। मैं श्री दंडवते के विधेयक का पुनः समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): सभापति महोदय, मैंने अपने मित्र, श्री हरिकेश बहादुर के भाषण को बड़ी गम्भीरता से सुना है। उनको सुनने से पहले मैं केवल दो प्रकार के अन्धों के विषय में जानता था। एक तो जो जन्मांध होते हैं, और दूसरे, जो बाद में किसी प्राकृतिक प्रकोप के कारण अन्ध हो जाते हैं। लेकिन उनकी बात को सुनने के बाद मेरी समझ में चार प्रकार के अन्धों की बात आने लगी है। तीसरे जो प्रेमांध होते और चौथे, जो विरोध करने में अन्ध हो जाते हैं। हरिकेश भाई कांग्रेस-विरोध में अन्ध हैं, अन्यथा मानवीय

श्री दंडवते ने एक मानवीय समस्या की ओर इशारा करने वाला बहुतना अच्छा बिल यहाँ पर रखा है, उसका वह राजनैतिक पुट देने की कोशिश न करते।

आज जहाँ विश्व में हमारी मानवता के कुछ हिस्सों में चांद तक और अन्तरिक्ष में जाने की होड़ लगी हुई है, जहाँ दुनिया के कुछ मुल्क अरबों अरब रुपये शास्त्रों को जुटाने और अधिक सुविधाओं को जुटाने में खर्च कर रहे हैं, वहाँ मानवता का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा दरिद्रता, भूख और गरीबी में जी रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी अपंगता की समस्या—चाहे वह अंधा होने की अपंगता हो या कोई दूसरी अपंगता—देन है, विरासत है गरीबी और भूख की। हम देखते हैं कि विश्व के 43 या 45 करोड़ अपंगों में से अधिकांश लोग अफ्रीका, मध्य एशिया, लैटिन अमरीका, भारत और अंडोस-पड़ोस के मुल्कों में हैं। ये वे मुल्क हैं, जहाँ गरीबी का साम्राज्य है।

इस समस्या को मूल रूप से हल करने के लिए जरूरी है कि हम अपनी गरीबी की समस्या को हल करें। हमारे गांवों और शहरों में अधिकांश जन्मांध या बाद में अंधे हो जाने वाले लोग उन्हीं परिवारों में पैदा होते हैं, जो गरीब होते हैं, जिन्हें अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता है। मैलन्युट्रिशन के कारण ही यह समस्या पैदा होती है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी को इस समस्या का सामना न करना पड़े, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम न्यूट्रिशन की प्राबल्य को हल करें। हमें यह प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए कि हमारे बच्चों को अच्छा खाना मिले, विटामिन्स मिलें।

दूसरी बात से लगी हुई समस्या यह है कि जो लोग अन्ध हो गए हैं उनकी समस्या का निराकरण कैसे किया जाय। मैं समझता

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

हूँ कि माननीय दण्डवते साहब ने जिस समस्या की तरफ इशारा करने के लिए यह विधेयक यहां पर रखा है, उस में उन का उद्देश्य सरकार को किसी तरीके से प्रतिबन्धित करने का नहीं है, उन के बिल की मंशा जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ मात्र सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना है कि इस मानवीय समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार को कारगर तरीके से युद्ध-स्तर पर कार्य करना चाहिए ।

अभी हमारे कई मित्रों ने जैसा कहा और मैं भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को और उन की सरकार को कि उन्होंने इस समस्या को बड़ी प्राथमिकता से हल करने के लिए कोशिश की है । इस के लिए माननीय योजना मंत्री जी ने संयोजकत्व में उन्होंने कमेटी का गठन किया है और प्रदेश की सरकारों को तथा केन्द्र के जितने मंत्रालय हैं उन को निर्देश दिया है कि अपंगों को अपने यहां रोजगार देने में वे प्राथमिकता से काम लें । लेकिन जहां हम इस के व्यावहारिक पक्ष को देखते हैं कि जो हमारी संविधान प्रदत्त आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, कई सरकारें प्रान्तों की ऐसी हैं, अभी पिछले दिनों सदन ने उस पर विचार किया है, कई सरकारों ने जो संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकार थे लोगों के उन को देने से इन्कार किया है, उन को नहीं दिया है या उनको ठीक से लागू नहीं किया है, ता जहां हमारी मशीनरी ऐसे कामों को करने में कोताही बरतती है वहां मात्र निर्देश देने से या प्रपत्र जारी करने से वे इस काम को कर देगी, इस में मुझे बड़ा संदेह है इसलिए अम मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को इस मामले में गहराई से विचार करके कुछ इस तरीके का प्रावधान करना चाहिए ताकि प्रत्येक विभाग के लिए यह जरूरी और लाजिमी हो सके कि वह अपने यहां

अपंगों को रोजगार दें और जिस विभाग में अपंगों को रोजगार न मिले उस के जो विभागाध्यक्ष हों, साल के अन्त में या उस के लिए कोई डेड लाइन बना दी जाय कि इस समय तक जो अपने यहां इतने लोगों को रोजगार न दें उनको दण्डित किया जाय । जब तक हम इस तरीके का प्रावधान नहीं करेंगे तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि हम कितना ही यहां पर कहें, कितना ही इस के लिए मंशा जाहिर करें, इस से कोई मामला हल नहीं होगा ।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं सरकार से यह भी करना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारे अपंग हैं उन को ट्रेनिंग देने का उत्तरदायित्व सरकार को चाहिए । बहुत कम अन्धे या इस तरीके के विकलांग लोग ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए आगे आ पाते हैं क्योंकि उन के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है, वे गरीब होते हैं, तो सरकार को इसे अपनी एक जिम्मेदारी मान लेनी चाहिए कि हम इस तरह के अपंगों को ट्रेनिंग देंगे, उन को इस लायक बनाएंगे ताकि उन को यह महसूस न हो सके कि हम किसी तरीके से घटिया दर्जे के लोग हैं । एक तरफ प्रकृति ने उन के साथ ज्यादती की है, इसलिए सरकार को उन के दुख को बंटाने में उन के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए ।

एक और निवेदन है कि सरकार को अपंगता के लिए इश्वर करना चाहिए । जो अपंग पैदा होते हैं सरकार उन को इस बात की गारण्टी करे कि उन को हम किसी न किसी रूप में रोजगार देंगे और किसी न किसी रूप में उन के जीवन-यापन की समस्या को हल करेंगे ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय दण्डवते जी का जो बिल है, हो सकता है उस में बहुत सारी टेक्निकल खामियां हों और शायद माननीय दण्डवते जी खुद अपने बिल को वापस ले लें,



लेकिन उन्होंने अपने बिल के माध्यम से जो हमारा ध्यान खींचने की कोशिश की है इस मानवीय समस्या की तरफ, उन की उस मंशा के साथ मैं अपनी सहमति प्रकट करता हूँ ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Odoor): I also join the other members in congratulating Prof. Dandavate for having brought this Bill which is very timely and which has been brought, I think, with a limited purpose of providing employment to the blind people of our country.

I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to accept this Bill since the Government has failed to bring forward a legislation for protecting the interests of the blind people despite the fact that in the meeting the Labour Minister had held last year in the month of August with the representatives of the National Federation of Blindmen it was recommended that their interests should be protected through enactment of a law. What I understand is that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, which was asked to prepare a Bill for the purpose, had set up a Working Group, and the latest information is that the Working Group's Report is still awaited. In this background, whatever limitations Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Bill might have, it is a welcome and timely measure which the entire House would support, and Government should have no objection to accept it.

So many hon. Members have referred to the wider problem of the blind men, the problem of their proper training and their proper upbringing. Some hon. Members had referred to the blind people in the villages. I should say that, out of the ten million blind people in our country, the majority are illiterate because they are living in villages. Even if

the provisions of Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Bill are implemented, there is not much scope for these illiterate blind men living in villages to get any sort of employment. So long as they remain illiterate and ignorant, they have no hope, they have to remain as destitutes. Millions of blind men in our country are living as destitutes and as beggars in cities. We are seeing them every day.

Coupled with this problem of blind people, there are millions of other categories of handicapped people. Considering the problem of blind men and other handicapped people in our country, the task before the country, as well as the people is so enormous that it should be tackled on a national plane. While supporting Prof. Madhu Dandavate's noble venture, I would request the Government to consider this problem as a national issue and set up a national-level machinery to tackle the problem in its entirety. I would suggest setting up of a National Board to go into the problem of the handicapped people, including those who are illiterate, to give them training, etc., because it is not merely a question of providing employment to those who are qualified among them, educationally or vocationally, but it is a question of providing them education and training when a vast majority of them are not qualified today to do any job and there is a dearth of training centres in our country to equip them for life. Therefore, the question of giving training to these handicapped people, including the blind, has to be taken up on a national plane, and the National Board representing the various Ministries which are involved in this—the Labour Ministry, the Education Ministry, the Health Ministry and also the Finance Ministry and voluntary agencies should give the necessary guidance. All these various Central Ministries should come together and work in this national Board in a co-ordinating manner to solve this problem on a national plane.

17.00 hrs.

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

I would request the Government to provide more workshops, sheltered workshops for these blind people where they can be given some training and they can be provided with some gainful employment like toy-making as one hon. Lady Member has suggested or any such kind of job. I would request the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this problem of giving them training and giving them job outside the Government Departments and outside the public sector and private sector enterprises because the scope of employment in various Departments of the Government as well as the private and public sector projects is limited. That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister to pay more attention to this problem of giving training to these people and also providing workshop for them to provide jobs.

With these words I once again commend Prof. Madhu Dandavate's Bill and I hope it will be supported by the entire House.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं। प्रो० दण्डवते जी तथा कुछ अन्य सदस्यों ने जैसा कहा है कि जितनी नीतियां इस सम्बन्ध में बनाई गई हैं, यदि उन का सही ढंग से कार्यान्वयन हुआ होता तो आज वह स्थिति न होती जो इस समय है। मैं मंत्री महोदय और सदन की जानकारी के लिए बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों की नौकरियों में बिकलांगों के लिए आरक्षण है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश में आप ने बिकलांगों के लिए 3 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है, गुजरात में 4 प्रतिशत, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 3 प्रतिशत जम्मू-काश्मीर में 3 प्रतिशत, महाराष्ट्र में 3 प्रतिशत, उड़ीसा में

1 प्रतिशत, राजस्थान में 2 प्रतिशत, त्रिपुरा में 2 प्रतिशत, पश्चिम बंगाल में 2 प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में 2 प्रतिशत, चण्डीगढ़ में 3 प्रतिशत, दिल्ली में 3 प्रतिशत, गोवा-दमण-दीव में 3 प्रतिशत, पाण्डिचेरी में 3 प्रतिशत, कर्णाटक में 2 प्रतिशत, हरियाणा में 3 प्रतिशत। हर प्रदेश में आरक्षण है, लेकिन इन से पूछा जाये कि इन नीतिश्रों का कार्यान्वयन कितना हुआ है? मैं समझता हूँ—मंत्री महोदय हम को अपते जवाब में बतलायेंगी कि कितना कार्यान्वयन हुआ है।

इस बिल में प्रोफसर साहब की मंशा यह है कि केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में भी आरक्षण किया जाय। मैं देख रहा था—आप ने दो बार बैठक की है प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी नेत्र-विहीनों के फंडेशन के साथ बैठक की थी और इस सदन में आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि हम उन के लिए बहुत सारी चीजें करने जा रहे हैं, योजना बना रहे हैं। श्रम मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में 5 अगस्त को बैठक हुई, उसके बाद 14 अगस्त को बैठक हुई। निजी क्षेत्र के मुख्य नियोजकों के साथ बैठक हुई—इतना सब होने के बाद भी परिणाम कुछ दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है, उनको कहीं भी रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता है। आप चाहें तो जो नीति बना लीजिए, लेकिन नीयत साफ़ नहीं होगी तो उस को रोजगार देने के कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं निकल सकेंगे। अभी मैंने आप के सामने स्टेट्स की फिंगर्स पढ़ कर सुनाई, जितने भी सरकारी विभाग हैं, यदि प्रत्येक अपनी-अपनी जबाबदेहीँ सम्भाल लेता तो बिकलांगों और नेत्रविहीनों की समस्या का काफी हद तक निपटारा हो गया होता।

अभी डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब बेअर पर थे। उन्होंने कहा—यदि एक-एक एम० पी० एक-एक आदमी को लेले तो 500 लोगों की समस्या का समाधान हो जायगा। लेकिन

एम० पी० क्या करेगा, क्या उन को स्टेनों रख लेगा? हाँ, यह हो सकता है कि अगर एक एम० पी० दो अन्धों के लिए आप की लिब्रे और आप इतना यहां कह दें कि हम उन दो अन्धों को नौकरी दे देंगे, तो हम लोग इस को मानने के लिए तैयार है . . . .

अम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामकुमारी सिन्हा) : आप भी तो कुछ कीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम क्या कर सकते हैं, बोलिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : आप साधन दीजिए, सब होगा।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम तो इतना ही कर सकते हैं कि जो प्रशिक्षित अंधे हैं, उन को आप की नालिज में ला दें। आप को बता दें कि ये मैट्रिक पास हैं, प्रशिक्षित हैं लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात तो यह है कि नौकरी तो आप देंगी।

इस में यह भी लिखा है कि जो सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट है, वे स्वेच्छिक संस्थाओं से कहें कि तुम हमारी मदद करो लेकिन अभी तक क्या किया गया है? डब्लू० एच० ही० की रिपोर्ट निकली है और उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यदि 20 पैसे प्रति बच्चे पर प्रतिदिन विटामिनों पर खर्च किये जाएं, तो वे बच्चे अंधे नहीं हो सकते हैं। एक तरफ जो अंधे हैं, उन को रोजगार देने की बात करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ प्रति दिन अंधों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है विटामिनों के अभाव में और पोष्टिक पदार्थों के अभाव में। क्या प्रति दिन 20 पैसे प्रति बच्चे के लिए आप व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार हैं। (व्यवधान)

कहिए तो मैं बोल दूँ लेकिन बंदी बज रही है। बहुत सी पोस्टें हैं, जिन में उन को लगा सकते हैं। आप तो हम लोगों की नेता हैं और आप अपना योगदान भी दे रही हैं। हम लोग एसेम्बली में भी एक साथ थे। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे एनाऊन्सर की पोस्ट है, केन-बीवर, संगीतज्ञ और लैथ आपरेटर का पद है, ये सारे पद ऐसे हैं, जिन में इन को लगाया जा सकता है और उन को आप काम दे सकते हैं।

मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि न इस पक्ष के लोगों को और न उस पक्ष के लोगों को यह मानने में कोई आपत्ति होगी कि उन लोगों की मदद की जाए, सरकार यह जरूर सोच सकती है कि मधु दंडवते जी का प्रस्ताव है, इस को कैसे मान लें और कैसे इन को क्रेडिट मिल जाए। इसलिए वह कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकालें। इस प्रस्ताव को मानने में किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी और न होनी चाहिए लेकिन कम से कम आप यह तो कर सकते हैं कि जो आप के विभाग है, आपके विभिन्न विभाग हैं, उन पर आप कड़ाई कीजिए ताकि जो कानून आप बनावें, इस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो, जो नीति आप बनावें, उस का पालन कड़ाई से करावें। इस देश में जो विकलांग हैं और जो नेत्रहीन हैं, उनकी क्या समस्या होती है, इस का पता इस बात से चल जाता है कि जब हम आखें बन्द कर लेते हैं तो

“मूँदहु आंख कतहु कुछ नाहीं”

आंख बन्द कर लीजिए, तो समूचे संसार में अंधेरा ही अंधेरा है, ऐसा मानून पड़ता है। इसलिए जो परामिण्ट अंधे हैं,

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

तो उनकी क्या दुर्गति होगी, यह हम और आप सभी जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना आग्रह करूंगा कि जो नीति ब बनावें, उस को कड़ाई से लागू करावें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रो० मधु दंडवते के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Sir, the Government fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, while moving this Bill.

Sir, I have also heard the speeches made by the hon. Members, Shri Daga, Shri Araka, Shri Giri, Shri Rathod, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri Harikesh Bhadur, Shri Rawat, Shri Kodiyan and Shri Paswan with great interest. Most of their suggestions relate to education and health. I have taken note of it and it will be sent to the concerned Ministries.

Like many other countries in the Asian region, India does not have an adequate and reliable data regarding the number of blind people in India. Some sample surveys have, however, been conducted by one or two agencies. But the estimate varies widely since the system adopted has also been different. The National Sample Survey of India has estimated that the blind population in India is one million and an in-depth study of the Indian Council of Medical Research estimates the blind population to be nine million. That comes to 90 lakhs.

In fact, Sir, Government are already seized of the problems of the physically handicapped including the blind and have already initiated a number of steps to promote employment opportunities for them.

Eighteen Special Employment Exchanges functioning in different parts of the country provide placement services to the physically handicap-

ped. The Live Registers of these exchanges account for roughly half of the 5,000 blind registered with all the exchanges in the country. Eleven Vocational Rehabilitation Centres assess their vocational and psychological needs and assist in their rehabilitation.

Sir, steps are also being taken to set up skill training workshops and rural extension services in some of these Centres during the Sixth Plan. Government have already issued orders reserving 3 per cent of the vacancies for the physically handicapped in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Ministries/Departments and in comparable posts in public undertakings, the quota set apart for the blind being 1 per cent. Sixteen State Governments and Union Territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa Daman and Diu, Pondicherry, Karnataka and Haryana have also issued similar orders reserving 1 per cent to 4 per cent of vacancies for the physically handicapped. The progress of implementation of these orders in the Central Ministries/Departments and public undertakings is being monitored continuously for the blind. The desired in part-Ministries/Departments shows that on the 20th January, 1981, 745 blind persons were employed in the Central Ministries/Departments and Central public sector undertakings.

The Prime Minister desired in June, 1980 that vigorous steps need to be taken to promote employment opportunities for the handicapped, especially for the blind. She desired in particular that a quick and comprehensive survey should be conducted to identify jobs which the blind and the other handicapped could handle so that thereafter steps could be taken to absorb the handicapped in these jobs.

The Ministry of Labour have already published a booklet indicating Group

A' and 'B' posts against which the physically handicapped could be appointed, and a similar publication on Group 'C' and 'D' posts is in the press. Meanwhile a list of such posts has already been circulated to all the Ministries/Departments for their guidance.

All Ministries/Departments have been urged to appoint at least one blind person against a suitable vacancy by the end of February, 1981. Information received so far from five Ministries/Departments shows that 3 persons have already been appointed and 4 more are being appointed. Other Ministries are being asked to indicate the position early.

Orders have also been issued to the effect that the recanning of chairs in the offices of the Government of India should be entrusted only to the blind and that, where sufficient workload exists, a post of chair recanner should be created and filled by the blind.

Governments efforts for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped have been intensified and extended in the context of the International Year of the Disabled. A National Committee consisting of the concerned interests has been constituted to draw up a National Plan of Action for the observance of the International Year of the Disabled. Minister for Social Welfare is the Chairman.

Three Working Group of this Committee are currently examining different aspects of the disabled, namely, employment, prevention and early detection of disability and education and skill development of the disabled child. In fact, the working Group on Open and Shed etc. employment and the one on Education of the Disabled have already submitted their reports. The first Group has recommended ways and means of promoting wage employment as well as self-employment among the physically handicapped. Other Group has recommended ways and means of increasing education and training opportunities for them.

The Ministry of Social Welfare have also set up a Working Group to examine how far legislative action can promote the economic integration of the handicapped and, if this be necessary, to formulate such legislation.

The hon. Member has referred to the need for development of aids to help the blind to function more effectively. There can be no two opinions about this. The House would be glad to know that the National Institute for the Visually Handicapped at Dehradun is engaged in research on technological innovations to help in finding new avenues for the blind and in promoting their employment in various sectors. The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has evolved a special Gadget which helps a blind person to operate a centre lathe machine, and a Gadget to help him to locate a broken thread on the powerloom. Another piece of equipment to make it similar for the blind to control a telephone switchboard is also being evolved.

The Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmology has also developed special magnifying aids for those with low vision.

The Ministry of Social Welfare provides grants-in-aid to institutions wishing to take up research, aimed at promoting the welfare of the handicapped and at evolving simple innovations for their gainful employment.

I have mentioned earlier that the Ministry of Labour have drawn up a list of Group 'C' and 'D' posts suitable for the physically handicapped and circulated the same to the Central Ministries for their guidance.

This list, I would like to add, also indicates, wherever necessary, the equipment that would enable the handicapped to function effectively in the specified posts.

For instance, the list indicates that the blind could function as Stenographers if they are provided with dictaphone and digital typewriters. They

(Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha)

could be employed as Telephone Operators with small boards equipped with electronic beeps and embossed digits, and as Liftmen in lifts provided with digital controls.

Government are thus not only taking steps to tackle the problem of the handicapped, but also considering the question of the need and the feasibility of legislation covering the entire gamut of problems, relating to the economic rehabilitation of the handicapped, while the present Bill, moved by the Hon. Member confines itself only to the employment of the Blind. In these circumstances. I would request the Hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** (Rajapur): When I moved the Bill for the consideration of the House, I did it from purely humanitarian considerations. I did not intend to induct any political overtones in the discussion on the Bill.

Sir, I am happy to find that the spirit behind this Bill has been totally endorsed by all sections of the House.

There may be some difference of opinion about the bureaucratic device that has been suggested over here. When the Bill is to be implemented, what happens is this. The hon. Minister himself will realise that even when an executive order is issued by the Government, fortunately or unfortunately, the bureaucracy always comes in. In regard to the implementation of the executive order, some bureaucracy or other will be required. I am not against bureaucracy as such but I am only against bureaucratism. Some machinery has to evolved in this regard and that is what has been proposed in this Bill.

Now, Sir, another important aspect of the Bill is this. Some statutory machinery is provided to see that the miseries of the blind who constitute an important and major section of the total physically handicapped people are removed.

Sir, there is no assurance that whatever is decided upon will be implemented. Therefore I have suggested a penal provision. If the employer fails to comply with the requirement of the Bill, he will have to undergo imprisonment for 6 months or in lieu thereof he will have to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000. All these aspects are dealt with here.

Mr. Daga asked, why should there be so many machinery. Once you make it compulsory that the employer must provide jobs up to 3 per cent, disputes are bound to arise. That is why a Board of Experts is always found to be necessary. This machinery will help the Government out of the difficulty which may be faced by them. That is why provision has been made in the Bill for this Board of Experts to go into such matters.

Sir, after all, the blind persons have to be registered. Any one may come to the Minister and say, 'Sir, I am almost blind.'. Immediately it cannot be taken for granted that he is blind and there should be some sort of registration, there should be some sort of Advisory Board and there should be some members of experts for this purpose. All the machineries have been suggested on the assumption that some sort of a Bill will be brought forward so that it would be passed into an Act. Therefore, all those provisions are necessary. I am not worried about the modus operandi, I am worried about the results. As some of the hon. Members have rightly pointed out that we, the Members of this House, are not at all worried about the modalities, we are not worried about the modus operandi. We are interested only in the results whether the results are produced by an executive order or by an Act or a Bill. They should produce the results. The blind man is not worried whether he gets a job because of the Bill that has been moved by Mr. Madhu Dandavate or he gets a job because the hon. Minister has executed an order. The blind man is not worried about whether he is a Congress-I Member or

a Member from the Opposition Party. All that he sees is the total darkness. For him it is irrelevant which political party wanted to take the credit for this. And I am the last man to build my politics at the cost of blind men, I can assure the hon. Members. Therefore, I am not worried whether the credit goes to me because I have brought forward this Bill. If an executive order is coming it is because of the consensus in this House, because of the sentiments expressed by all sections of this House and she anticipated this Bill. She is such a competent hon. Minister with a perspective planning that she could anticipate what would be the views expressed by various Members in this House. Therefore, she came out with a neatly prepared speech giving all the schemes. I am glad that she anticipated that there would not any difference of opinion in this House on this issue and therefore she came out with an exact report of whatever has been done. She has come out with statistics. But there is a little lacuna in the percentages that have been quoted. The percentages quoted are the percentages of jobs reserved in various States. She said that the percentages vary from 1 per cent to 4 per cent. But these are the percentages reserved for the jobs to be given to the physically handicapped and blind men are one section of that and it is not a small section. She said that it would be very difficult to find how many blind men were there. There are enough social institutions from whom particulars could be obtained. We are fortunate to have some hon. Members like Mr. Rathod in this House who are connected with the blind men institutions and the training centres. We have Members like Professor Ranga who are connected with a number of doctors and medical practitioners who are connected with this particular task and see that cataract is removed, they are operated upon and at least those who are potential blind men, should get some sight. There is enough statistics available. A rough statistics indicates that the blind population of the people in the entire world is 30

million and if I mistake not out of this the estimate of blind men in the country is about 10 lakhs next only to Egypt. That is the present position. Here is a problem as to how to offer jobs to the large section of the physically handicapped who happen to be blind men. It is not merely saying that the job will be offered to all the physically handicapped. That is why the blind men have formed a separate Association, a separate Federation. The national federation of blind men had a meeting with the Prime Minister of the country and I am happy to know that negotiations proceeded on good lines. I am told that some sort of understanding has been already arrived at thus averting their threatened strike and agitations. Their problems are being solved. We are a country where we always say that even the international disputes should be solved across the table. In that case, problems of the blind men can always be solved by sitting across the table, and, therefore, it would be possible for us to see that these problems are solved.

I have very carefully listened to the report that has been read out and the report of the work that has been done so far, by the hon. Minister. Of course, I am not fully satisfied with what has been done and the Members on that side will also not be fully satisfied. It was no less a person that hon. Shri Daga who himself asked a question to the hon. Minister that since the Prime Minister expressed her pious wish and desire that enough must be done for the physically handicapped, since the time she made the announcement, up to today what exactly is the report of the work that has been done in that particular direction. The report that has been read out is not a very substantial report. No doubt, the move is in the right direction. At least, it is in the right direction. Once it was said that in Mussolini's Italy, the trains were running in right time. The answer was that the trains were running in time, but they were running in the wrong direction. I would be happy if the train runs in the right direction.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Even if the speed is less or more, I am not much worried about that. Once you start moving in the right direction, provided it does not get derailed, it is likely to reach the correct destination. Therefore, I would be satisfied if through the executive order, this particular quintessence of the Bill is actually implemented. I would be satisfied that some concrete disciplinary action, some measures are taken against those who violate the executive order. Action is not always to be taken against employees, sometimes action is also to be taken against the employers, because there is no division like this that employers represent the quintessence of all ethics in life and employees represent all the sins in life. There is no compartmentalisation of virtues and vices like that.

The hon. Minister has referred only to the various Departments of the Government, but outside the sector of the departments of the Government and outside the public sector, there is a large private sector in this country. In my Bill, I have made a reference not only to the public sector and the Government departments, but to the private sector also. Why should it be the sole responsibility of the Government and the public sector only to provide jobs to the blind men in the country? The private sector wants all sorts of concessions during the budget; the private sector wants all sorts of incentives for growth and development, but has private sector no social obligation at all? And they have to admit that they have a certain social obligation. This is the land of Mahatma Gandhi, who told even the men in the private sector that even if they owned property, they should own it and act as the trustees of the common people. That is what Mahatma Gandhi told the men in the private sector in this country.

Should there be no obligation as far as the private sector is concerned? Your executive order will act only for the public sector and the departments

of the Governments, but what will happen to the private sector industries and private firms? That is a large sector. They must also be brought into the picture by some method. I do not insist that at one stroke here and now, everything must be done, but I am glad to find that the entire House is convinced. I must express my gratitude that when the discussion on this Private Member's Bill is going on, even veterans like Prof. Ranga and Panditji have remained present in the House. It is because of their keen interest. I have witnessed here that no matter whether one belongs to the opposition or the ruling party, all of them have expressed their sentiments.

We cannot forget the lessons of history. We have seen Surdas and Milton as also Beethoven. Beethoven was deaf, and others were blind. But even those people who suffered from these physical handicaps, who suffered from these human discrepancies, were able to give expression to their creativeness in life. Someone composed the best song, someone composed the best poetry, someone composed the best symphony in life. These are the expressions of creativeness by those who are supposed to be physically handicapped. Even the physically handicapped has certain urges in life. When properly expressed and when they get proper opportunity to express those urges they will be able to give proper vent to their creative ability. And that is what is going to happen provided the Government takes cognizance of the spirit of the Bill. I am glad that the Government has taken cognizance of the Bill that I have moved. I am not among those dogmatic men who insist that I must have a feeling that my Bill is either passed or thrown out. I do not want to take that dogmatic approach. I want to respond to the appeal that has been made by the Hon. Minister that on the basis of whatever she has said and on the basis of whatever you will be able to promise in the future and on the basis of whatever talks you will



be able to have with the National Federation of Blind. Sir, I would seek the permission of the House to withdraw this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an Amendment standing in the name of Shri Mool Chand Daga. I will now put this Amendment to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 30 June, 1961." (1)

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing it, Prof. Dandavate?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes.

I beg to move for leave of the House to withdraw the Bill to provide for employment to blind persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for employment to blind persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The Motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I withdraw the Bill.

#### RE. CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of Article 326)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 326), stands in the name of Shri George Fernandes. He has sent information that because he has gone in some meeting with the Prime Minister, he will not be able to move the Bill today.

He has requested that this Bill be moved next time. But the rule will look to that point.

17.32 hrs.

#### SMALL FARMERS ASSISTANCE BILL

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Objects and Reasons of my Bill are that at present farmers beset with financial difficulties are facing immense hardship in procuring loans to meet the cost of farming operations, in buying agricultural implements, improved seeds etc. and marketing their produce at a price commensurate with the cost of operation.

Sir, my intention in moving this Bill is that today 80 per cent of the population of the country is living in villages and their main occupation is agriculture. After the land reforms initiated by the Congress Government and that in most of the States where land reforms have taken place, a revolutionary change has taken place because of the distribution of lands to the small holders and also because of the opportunity to get the land titles registered in the names of the small farmers and tenants. Today in this country about 80 per cent of the farmers are small holders of land except a certain percentage of plantation crops where they have got more land because it comes within the purview of industry.

Sir, the basis of my argument is this. We have to see whether after the land reforms there are any adequate measures to meet these exigencies of small farmers. This is a point to be considered by this House.

Sir, this Bill was placed before the previous Lok Sabha, but its turn was not reached and it lapsed. Therefore, I am reviving it.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Sir, I am very happy that our Government has earmarked a large amount of money in the Budget for the vulnerable sections of the farmers, landed peasantry and the landless agricultural class. The method of operation of these financial institutions has to be reconsidered. The whole system of financing these farmers has to be reviewed.

The nationalized banks functioning in the country have been given the task of helping the weaker sections of the people and the poor farmers—marginal farmers and small farmers. There are other schemes which the Congress Government has introduced—like SFDA and DPAP programmes. All these things are aimed at helping the rural population of our country. But even to-day there are certain difficulties which the farmers are facing. These difficulties have not been removed by the Government of India. I will enumerate them. The rationale for the distribution of loans by these financial institutions is not based on sound reasoning. The farmers happen to be small depositors; and the major portion of loans given throughout the country by the branches of these banks go into the coffers of big farmers, vested interests, and sometimes of businessmen. Eighty per cent of the population of this country making deposits into these banks. But their interests have not been looked after. In fact, it is the poor people of this country who need this money more.

Certain measures were taken by the Congress Government in the '60s. They were reversed in 1978-79. We are again reviewing the whole situation concerning small farmers. We have had big rallies. Farmers are asking for financial assistance and for remunerative prices for their produce. They want fertilizer subsidy, and facilities for marketing. Every possible help should be provided to these farmers.

To-day, the organized sector is getting all the benefits, but this unorganized sector, viz. the small farmers and marginal farmers are not getting adequate benefits, compared to those obtained by the organized sector. Therefore, the unorganized sector has also to be covered. A suitable system has to be evolved for this purpose. Cooperative societies, rural banks and the branches of nationalized banks are not functioning in a manner which is conducive to the interests of the small farmers. Loans are not given to farmers when they want them. Rules formulated in this regard are not conducive to the interests of the poor farmer. He has to wait for days, months and years together, before he is able to get the loan he has applied for. But big industrialists snatch away large amounts of money without any difficulty, and without waiting in the banks. But the poor farmers to-day have no other alternative but to wait in the premises of the banks. These farmers have to run after touts in rural areas. Therefore, there is exploitation of these farmers by the touts, by the bureaucracy and by the middle class. These poor farmers have been throttled everywhere, in every corner of the country. Government of India has decided that monetary assistance to these poor farmers should be routed through certain agencies. But these financial institutions are not giving adequate aid to these poor farmers. I would say that even the cooperative societies throughout the country are to be revamped; they have to be reorganised. The procedure evolved for getting loan even in the States, even the directions given here are very cumbersome with the result that they are not able to get money when they need, they will not get fertilizer when the need. They have to move about here and there to fetch their assistance from these banks. The procedure prescribed by the cooperative banks and the scheduled banks for getting loan is not only cumbersome but also difficult. What is the security provided for those poor farmers.

After the land-reforms, there is no crop insurance security for them. They are gambling in the monsoon; they are also gambling for their existence; they are also gambling against the vagaries of nature. When all the big people in this country are getting relief, when all the vested interests in this country are successfully operating and are getting relief and other financial assistance in time, the poor farmers are not getting anything. In spite of the fact that 80 per cent of the people represent them, all parties represent them, we are also representing them there—it is only the farmers who are ruling here—they have to be taken care of and given relief in this kind of difficulty and bureaucratic delay. We have to evolve a system by which they should be able to get money allocated by the Government of India in the Budget. Of course, the Government has taken a lot of interest in helping them. Programmes have been prepared and circulated throughout the country to see that certain schemes are organised for them, irrigation schemes and other schemes are organised for them so that they could get some relief. Actually, the benefit of these schemes have not reached them because of bureaucratic delays and timely action not taken by them.

Even the small farmers development agencies were created some time back and our Prime Minister took a lot of interest. Even those agencies went round the country and collected certain information, certain statistics, but they are not accurate. The statistics collected by the bureaucrats are not accurate. The information collected by the Government of India is also not correct. Even the figures collected in respect of subsidy are not correct. There is a lot of variation. Sometimes, it is 33 per cent; sometimes, it is 25 per cent; sometimes it is 15 per cent in the tribal areas.

There are plenty of natural resources available in this country; there is a plenty of water available in this country. The small and poor farmers

have to organise themselves to get their instalments of pumping sets, electricity, fertiliser subsidy and so on. The marketing centres are not helpful to the farmers, because they are being operated through big business people in the cities. The marketing centres have not been organised in the rural areas, in the villages where the agricultural commodities are grown. There are no marketing facilities; there are no transport facilities; there are no other communication facilities or other communication system even for the poor farmers. Even the crop pattern has not been evolved—what type of crop will be there in what season and even in which area, according to the rainfall and other things. All these regulating systems are also not evolved. Therefore, they are in complete darkness. As far as the rural workers and the rural farmers are concerned, they are completely in darkness. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the entire system has to be re-examined. It is of no use allocating funds in the Budget. The Budget envisages a very good amount this year, but it is of no use unless that money reaches the farmers through these agencies in a proper manner and then only it will help all the poor farmers. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the Government of India must constitute a high level body to go into the entire subject of the problems of the poor farmers. They should collect statistics about the number of marginal farmers, small farmers and the subsidies, fertilisers, crop loans given as also the types of crop loans given. All these things have to be examined and a report has to be submitted to the Government of India within three months to ensure that the assistance given to small farmers is complete and it is secure. Today, of course, my friends, Shri Rajagopala Naidu and Professor Ranga are advocating that the crop insurance should be provided. For a long time, the Government of India has been answering, saying "It is under consideration". But, still it has not seen the day. Still, the people are urging that small farmers should be helped. You be-

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

long to Orissa which is also a very backward region and you know how the farmers, after land reforms are facing acute shortages and are not getting any benefits from the financial institutions. I am very glad that our Finance Minister has come forward very boldly that the rural banks are going to be increased and also that they will be constituted in the rural areas to organise a system of loans, assistance and help to the small farmers. I am demanding why industrialists in the backward areas are getting loans at concessional rates. And sometime, even loans have been wiped off. Subsidies have been given to poor farmers but the subsidy is very negligible and the fertilizer subsidy also is negligible and the inputs given are meagre. "The prices of inputs are also high. All these things have to be answered. We are not facing any difficulties in advancing the prices for the commodities where the poor farmers are concerned. Our lands are fertile. Manpower is in abundance and our rivers are running, loans are available, fertilizers are available. But the infrastructure has not been built in for the poor farmers. Why? The infrastructure has to be built and it is of no use if the amount we are proposing in the budget does not reach the poor farmers in the nook and corner of this country. Agriculture should be based on agro-based industries and the big industries today will not go to the aid of these poor farmers. Even for marketing no system has been evolved properly. The middleman and the trader are exploiting the poor farmers. They are dependant on the vagaries of nature. Nature is in abundance but the organisational structure and the bureaucratic delays, the procedural delays have caused irreparable loss to the poor farmers and they cannot afford the price hikes and other things which have been affecting the infra-structure. That is why, we are demanding today on behalf of the small farmers that the A.P.C. which is now a representative of only bureaucrats should also consist of small farmers. In the entire country, the Agri-

cultural Prices Commission has not come forward with a real picture and the real conditions prevailing in the rural areas. Therefore, statistics should be collected, before fixing up the prices for the agricultural commodities. If the poor farmers are to survive, socio-economic changes have to be immediately brought about in this country. That is the programme of our Government and our party. Therefore, I would urge on the Government of India that delay should not be there. Delay will harm the people. Therefore, I request the Government of India that not only revolutionary steps should be taken to meet the situation, but the Agricultural Prices Commission should be packed with small farmers—the real farmers—from various parts of the country. The APC should not be guided by the bureaucrats. The bureaucrats have no knowledge about the existing situation of poor farmers. The statistics collected by them are not realistic at all. It was subjected to criticism by all sections of the people in the country. Our Government and our party stand for socio-economic changes. What we are telling is that the socio-economic changes and the green revolution should start from the villages and the poor farmers should get a major portion of the loans under the banking system. Therefore, guidelines have to be issued. There is the farmer to go for security? After all, he has five or six acres of land, depending on the rains, with no assured water supply. But water taxes are levied by the State. He has to pay central taxes as well as State taxes. Everything he has to pay. But unfortunately, he is not getting proper prices for his commodities. Whereas others are getting money even without security, when the poor farmers go to a bank, they are asked to give security. Let the Government give the security for these poor farmers. Let the Government assure the poor farmers of adequate water supply and organise it properly. Let the Government see that roads are built properly and all facilities are provided properly. Indus-

tries should be organised only in the rural areas and not in the cities. Agro-industries will grow in the rural areas only if the poor and marginal farmers are organised properly and looked after properly, only if they are secured properly and they are given money easily without any procedural difficulties. All these things have to reach the farmer. Big merchants and traders go to banks and they get easily even O.D. But when small farmers go, they do not give money. When Harijans go, they do not give money. When tribals go, they would not give money, because they are poor farmer. Everywhere, in the entire country, it is the system. Therefore, we are requesting the Government of India to have a high level committee to go into all these things, because this is a Bill which touches the hearts and the sentiments of the people of this country. It is our responsibility also. The Government of India has taken steps. Our Prime Minister has taken steps and we are envisaging the 20 point programme. Therefore, all these programmes have to be organised and implemented. The cooperative sector and the banking system rules will have to be simplified. The same old rules still prevail. In my State of Karnataka, the Chief Minister has announced a lot of subsidies, and concession for the poor farmers in Karnataka. But the rules are that only where there are 6 annas crop, they will get the benefit. No officer has written that on the record. Therefore, even after the announcement of subsidies by our Chief Minister, the people are not getting it. Therefore, we have to change those rules. The rules which are governing today are a road-block to progress. These rules belong to antiquity, to the British period. Therefore, it is no use Government of India making allocation of money, without the money reaching the real farmers. Therefore, I request that all these aspects should be considered. A high level body should be constituted. There should be a representative in the APC of the small farmers to look after their interests including marketing, remunerative prices, infra-structure, etc. Facilities

like fertiliser subsidy, electricity, etc., should be provided. And a real perspective report should be submitted by this high level committee so that the implementation is easy and in a peaceful manner. Then there will be a great change because we have produced a very good budget. We have given lot of money to the agricultural sector. The benefit of it should reach the vulnerable sections of our society like poor farmers, marginal farmers, weaker sections, etc.

Therefore, I hope and trust that the Government will consider this. I hope that they will commend my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the grant of loans and various subsidies to small farmers, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment by Shr' Ram Singh Yadav. —He is not here. Shri Rajagopal Naidu

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor). You know very well that in the small farmers there are two distinct sections. One section is of those farmers who are having their lands from their fore-fathers. The other section is of those farmers who got lands from the ceiling and the distribution of banyar land. There are lakhs and lakhs of these people who got the land. But they are not able to develop it because of lack of resources. Therefore, money has to be provided to them to level their lands, dig wells and for other developments. They want inputs. Now, they are not able to get inputs in time and at reasonable cost. After growing the crop, they are not able to get remunerative price. Unless remunerative price is given to them, they will not be able to withstand and develop. The rich farmer can withstand even if he is given unremunerative price to some extent. But the small farmer will collapse economically if remunerative price is not given to him. When he comes to the market, even if remunerative price is given, he will not be

[Mr. P. Rajagopal Naidu]

able to withstand. Therefore, he has to sell his surplus away. He is not having the storing capacity. Therefore, the Government should help him by giving loans and keeping his produce in the godowns so that he may not be required to sell his produce at unremunerative prices. Even after giving all this help, he will not be able to withstand. Therefore, he must be helped by providing him subsidiary industries. Unless subsidiary industries are taken up by them they will

not be able to become economically strong and self-sufficient. We introduced the plans. But only the rich people got the benefits of the plans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will resume your speech next time. Now, the House stand adjourned to meet on Monday, the 23rd March, 1981.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 23, 1981/Chaitra 2, 1903 (Saka).*

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